The Colorado Springs Gazette

AND EL PASO COUNTY NEWS.

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THE COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE,
AND EL PASO COUNTY NEWS.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING AT COLORADO SPRINGS
By the Out West Printing and Publishing Co
SUBSCRIPTION
THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM PAYABLE IN ADVANCE
TERMS FOR ADVERTISING

Business Advertisements when ordered for more than four insertions 50 cents per inch per week Legal and Public Notices $1 per inch for first week 50 cents per inch for each subsequent insertion

Special Notices 25 cents per line 10 cents per line to persons advertising in the regular advertising columns.

For sale Lost, Found Wanted and similar Notices 25 cents per line for first insertion 10 cents per line for each subsequent insertion

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

TERRITORY OF COLORADO

GOVERNOR — [illegible] Routt
SECRETARY —John Taffe
JUDGES OF SUPREME COURT —Moses Hallet Chief Justice, A W Stone and W Brazee Associate Justices)
UNITED STATES ATTORNEY —C B Bradley
UNITED STATES MARSHAL — C P Tompkins
ASSAYER U S. MINT —J F L Schirmer
SURVEYOR GENERAL —F R Searight

EL PASO COUNTY

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS — J C Woodbury Matt France and C R Husted
COUNTY CLERK AND RECORDER —Irving Howbert
COUNTY ATTORNEY — J A McMorris
PROBATE JUDGE — E T Stone
SHERIFF Peter Becker
TREASURER —Benj F Crowell
ASSESSOR —E J Eaton
SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT —Dr B P Anderson
CORONER Dr R I Tayler
SURVEYOR Dr I Darby

TOWN OF COLORADO SPRINGS

TOWN TRUSTEES — H McAllister (president) C H White C H Stewart I Whipple G S Barnes N Hodgman and H A True
TOWN CLERK —J H Bonham
TOWN ATTORNEY —William A Wilkes
STREET COMMISSIONER Thomas Hughes
TOWN CONSTABLE —Delos Durfee
SCHOOL BOARD Wm Wagner president E J Eaton (secretary) C H Stewart (treasurer)
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE Wm I Weed W A Smith
FIRE COMPANY Foreman A H Barrett First Assistant Foreman Thos. Hughes Second Assistant Foreman C H J ffery Secretary C E Aiken Treasurer, J F Humphrey Financial Secretary J W Gilluly.
HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY —Foreman I H Burnham First Assistant Foreman E E Huggins Second Assistant Foreman M Ford Stone Third Assistant Foreman Barney Becker Secretary George M Reed, Treasurer Wm Lewis Brown

COLONY OFFICERS

PRESIDENT —Gen Wm J Palmer
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR Henry McAllister jr
SECRETARY AND TREASURER Geo Summers pro tem.
CHIEF ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR George Summers
BOARD OF TRUSTEES Gen. Wm J Palmer Robt H Lamborn Henry McAllister Jr Wm A Bell, Wm S Jackson and Chas B Lamborn

COLORADO CITY

TOWN TRUSTEES Wm H H [illegible] president Charles Walker Charles Aschenvele James D Faulkner Robt Lamy
CLERK H W Hilton
CONSTABLE R R Smith
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE I F Thaw

CHURCH DIRECTORY

M E CHURCH *Colorado Springs* Preaching every Sunday at 11 A M and 7½ P M Sabbath School at 3 P M Class Meetings at 12 M and [illegible] Prayer Meeting Wednesday [illegible] Teachers Meeting Friday [illegible] Official Meeting Monday before last Sabbath of each month at 7½ P M
Rev I T VINCENT Pastor

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH *Colorado Springs* Services every Sunday morning at 11 A M and evening at 7 [illegible] Prayer Meeting Wednesday evening at 7½ o'clock
Rev H H GAGE Pastor

EPISCOPAL CHURCH *Colorado Springs* Services every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock and evening at 7½ Sunday School at 9½ A M Lenten services every evening at 7½ o'clock with lecture on [illegible] every Wednesday and Friday mornings [illegible] Meeting of teachers [illegible] Saturday evening previous [illegible] o'clock at Rectory
Rev JOS M TURNER Rector

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH *Colorado Springs* Services Sabbath at 11 A M Sabbath School [illegible] Prayer Meeting Wednesday 7½ P M All are cordially invited to attend
W H STEELE Pastor

M E CHURCH SOUTH *Colorado Springs* Services at 11 o'clock A M [illegible] Sabbath School at 10 A M Prayer meeting [illegible] night at 7½
J R FIERCE P C

BAPTIST CHURCH *Colorado Springs* Preaching every Sabbath morning at [illegible] and evening at 7½ o'clock [illegible] Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening [illegible] o'clock
A L VAIL, Pastor

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH *Colorado Springs* Services will be held in Unity Chapel at 11 A M and 7 P M Sabbath School at 9½ A M Prayer meeting in East College Room at 7 P M Wednesday

RAILROADS

DENVER & RIO GRANDE RAILWAY

ARRIVE AT COL SPRINGS		LEAVE COL SPRINGS	
GOING SOUTH		GOING SOUTH	
Passenger	12 4[illegible] P M	Passenger	1 20 P M
Way Freight	2 30 P M	Way Freight	2 35 P M
GOING NORTH		GOING NORTH	
Passenger	12 45 P M	Passenger,	1 20 P M
Way Freight	9 45 A M	Way Freight	9 55 A M

Through Tickets to all Eastern Cities.
M ELLISON, Agent.

PROFESSIONAL

T G HORN, M D,

OFFICE IN UNION BLOCK ROOMS 18 AND 19 Residence, northeast corner of Boulder street and Nevada avenue

[illegible] E. CLUTTER, M. D.,
OFFICE AND DRUG STORE,
SANTA FE AVENUE,
PUEBLO, - - COLORADO

J M DAVIDSON WM HARRISON
DAVIDSON & HARRISON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW corner Pikes Peak and Cascade Avenues Colorado Springs. New Brick Block opposite Colorado Springs Hotel janitf

T A. McMORRIS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office second door north of National Bank Colorado Springs Colorado janitf

RICHMOND & STANTON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW REAL ESTATE AND Collection Agents Office on Santa Fe Avenue, over Hobson & Cann's
PUEBLO COLORADO.
janitf

THOS. MACON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CANON CITY COLORADO
janitf

HENRY C THATCHER CHAS E GAST
THATCHER & GAST,
Attorneys and Counsellors AT LAW.
PUEBLO - COLORADO
janitf

W B SHERMAN, Dep U S Mining Surveyor. HENRY MOODY, Abstractor
SHERMAN & MOODY.
Silverton, La Plata County, Co.
ABSTRACTS OF TITLE TO MINING PROPERTY in La Plata County, Colorado. Conveyancers, Notary Public, Surveying. Examinations and Reports made, general and specific, and Information furnished on all matters pertaining to Mines in La Plata County. All Business entrusted to us will be promptly and carefully attended to janitf

BANK.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
COLORADO SPRINGS.
PAID IN CAPITAL, - - $50,000.
JAMES KNOX Cashier | G H STEWART, President
H A McINTIRE Vice President
DIRECTORS
I L MARTIN W B YOUNG H A McINTIRE
W H BOWMAN A SUTTON J A McMORRIS
Correspondents —Chemical National Bank, New York, Third National Bank Chicago and City Bank, London, England janitf

MINING AGENCY.

THE COLORADO SPRINGS MINING AGENCY.

THIS Agency consisting of D Russ Wood *President* N S Culver, M D, *Secretary and Treasurer* E Copley *Manager* H McAllister Jr J S Wolfe Matt France and J J Curtis, has been established for the purpose of negotiating Sales of Mining Property

This object it proposes to effect by obtaining all possible information about Mining Property which is for sale, and bringing that information under the notice of Capitalists in all parts of the Union and in other Countries.

Its intention is to represent property truthfully, to sell no Mine for more than it believes to be its value and in no case to ask any advance upon the price fixed by the owner It will further, avoid all speculation on its own account, acting simply as an Agent between Seller and Buyer

In this way it believes that it will secure the confidence of Capitalists and the means of bringing about large investments in the Mines of the Territory and their consequent development

All Persons having Mining Property to sell are invited to put themselves into correspondence with the under signed
E. COPLEY Manager
COLORADO SPRINGS, COL. janitf

DENVER AND PUEBLO
STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS.
The Largest Stock of Sheet Music.
The Steinway Piano is the only instrument which gives in this climate entire satisfaction
The Leading Piano of the World,
and has no equal Convince yourself about this fact before buying elsewhere
LEOPOLD LOEMANN, General Agent for Colorado,
335 LARIMER STREET, DENVER, COL
janitf

Victoria Hotel,
South Pueblo, Colorado,
MRS V JONES, - PROPRIETOR
Brick Block, near Depot
FIRST CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT
janitf

Commercial Hotel,
ALEX DAY, Proprietor,
Santa Fe Avenue between Fourth and Fifth Streets,
PUEBLO, COLORADO
janitf

DRUGGISTS
CITY DRUG STORE
T. H. BURNHAM & CO.
SOLE AGENTS FOR KENNEDY'S HEMLOCK SHEEP DIP
janitf

H. K PALMER M D M F LoRENTZ
PALMER & LORENTZ, DRUGGISTS, AND CHEMISTS,
2nd door South of P. O,
Colorado Springs, Colorado.

QUONG HANG, LAUNDRY,
Pike's Peak Avenue next door to Wilson's Livery Stable
First-class Work at reasonable rates.
janitf

Union Billiard Hall,
UNION BLOCK,
COLORADO SPRINGS.
A first-class Resort.
jan20tf

DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILWAY,
FOR
Colorado Springs, Manitou, Pueblo and Canon City,
Connecting at Colorado Springs with Coaches for FAIRPLAY and vicinity, at Pueblo with Coaches for
Trinidad, Cimarron, Las Vegas and Santa Fe, N. M.,
And at Canon City with Stages for
Saguache, Del Norte, and the Famous San Juan Gold and Silver Mining District.
D C DODGE, General Freight and Ticket Agent.
W. W. BORST, Superintendent, Denver, Colorado.
janitf

BANK
W S JACKSON, Cashier | JAMES H BARLOW, Asst. Cashier
EL PASO COUNTY BANK,
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO.
DIRECTORS;
W S JACKSON C H WHITE
S WOLFE A F GOODRICH
Deposits received subject to check without notice Interest allowed on time deposits by agreement. Commercial paper discounted Gold, Silver, and Exchange bought and sold. Sight drafts drawn on the principal cities of the United States and Europe Money loaned for customers on Real Estate, or other securities at favorable rates Collections made on all accessible points. County and Town warrants bought and sold
janitf

Stock-Growers' National BANK.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK, $250,000 00
PAID IN CAPITAL, $50,000 00
PUEBLO COLORADO

LUMBER
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
LUMBER YARD,
WHIPPLE & CRISSEY,
PROPRIETORS,
[illegible]
BY THE CAR LOAD.
ANY SIZE OF DOORS WINDOWS, BLINDS, Glazed Windows, Shingles and Lath Rough Lumber Furnished Shop Work a Specialty Building and Roof Paper for Sale wholesale or retail. A liberal discount for Cash
Shop and Yard, Corner Tejon and Boulder Sts.
janitf

J. A. WEIR,
Wholesale and Retail
LUMBER DEALER,
Squirrel Creek Saw Mill,
EASTON P O, EL PASO COUNTY, COLO.,
18 miles N E of Colorado Springs,
Manufacturer of
Lumber, Lath, Shingles, AND FENCE POSTS.
An assortment always on hand at reasonable figures.
janitf

BUILDERS.
J. D. RAYMOND,
Contractor, Carpenter, and Builder
Shop, Pike's Peak Avenue,
Special attention given to Plain and Fancy Fencing Hot Bed Sash made to order on short notice Contracts taken and Satisfaction Guaranteed
janitf

J. W. HURST,
Stone Mason and Cutter,
COLORADO SPRINGS.
CONTRACTS TAKEN MATERIAL FURNISHED
Satisfactory Proof of First Class Work
janitf

JOSEPH DOZIER,
Contractor, Carpenter and Builder
SHOP, Pike's Peak Avenue,
Bet. Tejon St & Nevada Ave COLORADO SPRINGS.
Contracts taken for Buildings in either stone, brick or frame Designs furnished estimates made, and material furnished at manufacturer prices. Work guaranteed. Best of reference furnished
janitf

MEAT MARKETS
John Strayer, *M H. Mark*
STRAYER & MARK,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
All kinds of Meat and Game,
CITY MEAT MARKET,
TEJON ST., COLORADO SPRINGS
janitf

H. E. FREEMAN,
MEAT MARKET.
Having moved into his own [illegible] and is prepared to serve the public generally with
FRESH MEATS, GAME & VEGETABLES.
He proposes to keep a first class market
Next door to Craigue's Grocery Store.
janitf

BLACKSMITHS.
W. G. LEWIS,
Wagon-Making and General Blacksmithing.
SPRING Road Wagons a Specialty Mr Thomas attends to Blacksmithing in all its branches, and Mr Lewis makes Wagon Making and Repairing his especial business. Next door south of the American House.
janitf

J. B. DUFFY,
GENERAL BLACKSMITH
HART'S OLD STAND,
COLORADO SPRINGS, - - COLORADO.
Horse shoeing done with neatness and dispatch. None but the best workmen employed —Satisfaction guaranteed.
Wagon shop in connection. janitf

SPECIMEN COPIES FREE.
Rocky Mountain News.
PIONEER NEWSPAPER OF COLORADO.
Established April 22, 1859.
Oldest, Largest, Cheapest, Best.
After your local town or county paper
TAKE THE NEWS.
Postage prepaid on all papers sent out
DAILY NEWS, 36 columns, by mail, $10 per year or $1 per month
WEEKLY NEWS, 40 columns, $3 per year, $1.75 for 6 months, $1 for three months
Best advertising medium in Colorado
First class Bindery, Blank Book Manufactory and Job Printing in connection.
Address WM. N. BYERS, DENVER, COLORADO.
janitf

Letter Heads, Envelopes, Etc.,
In first-class style, and good stock,
At "OUT WEST PRINTING OFFICE."

EL PASO COUNTY
Building and Loan Association,
MEETS on the first Monday evening of each month, at Wood's Hall, Pike's Peak Avenue, between Tejon street and Nevada avenue, at [illegible] p m, from October to April and at 7½ p m from May to September. A new series of stock is opened quarterly beginning March, June, September and December, respectively.
[illegible] HARVEY, *Secy* J S. WOLFE, *Treas* R. F. WEITBREC, *President*
jan 1 8m

Wall Street,
Where fortunes are made every day WITHOUT RISK, in *Stock Privileges,* (*Puts and Calls* We advise when and how to OPERATE SAFELY. Book giving full information sent free Address,
BAXTER & CO, Bankers, 17 Wall St, N. Y
Small sums invested for parties at a distance, and profits promptly remitted by Bank Draft. an 1 11m

E. E. HUGGINS,
JEWELER AND OPTICIAN,
DEALER IN
Fine Interchanging Spectacles and Eye Glasses.
Also, all sizes of
Field and Spy Glasses
PIKES PEAK AVENUE, COLORADO SPRINGS.
jan1f

REAL ESTATE.
A. H. BARRETT,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Life and Fire Insurance, and Real Estate Agent,
Over City Drug Store. *COLORADO SPRINGS.*
janitf

T. C. DARBY, C. E.,
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor,
County Surveyor of El Paso County.
Office over City Drug Store, cor Huerfano and Tejon sts
COLORADO SPRINGS, COL.
jan20tf

HOTELS.
Crawford House,
COLORADO SPRINGS.
The largest and finest Hotel in Town.
New and newly furnished.
D. C. CRAWFORD, Propr.
janitf

EUROPEAN
Hotel & Restaurant,
Wanless Block, Tejon St,
BRICK HOUSE
Good Rooms and Board at reasonable rates. Everything first class
Mrs O. B. BROMLEY, Prop
janitf

MANITOU HOUSE.
The Manitou House will continue open under its present management during the Winter.
RATES—from $12 50 to $15 00 per week, according to rooms.
PECK & DANA, Managers.
janitf

FURNITURE AND UNDERTAKING.
We have a large stock of
FOLDING CHAIRS,
LOUNGES,
PARLOR SUITES,
CHAMBER SUITES
MIRROR PLATES.
and everything in the Furniture line, which we are selling at very low rates, at the old stand of L. H Bartlett & Co., Barten & Hodgman's Block,
Huerfano Street.
McGOWAN & CO.
janitf

BAKERIES.
[illegible]
Always on hand,
BREAD, CAKES AND PIES.
BREAD DELIVERED DAILY.
JAMES WEST.
Tejon Street, - Colorado Springs.
janitf

NEW BAKERY.
WILLIAM BUSH,
FOR the past eighteen months in the employ of James West, has bought out Messrs. Sumner & Doane and moved into the brick building above the Wanless block. A good supply of Bread, Cakes, Pies,
GROCERIES, ETC.
constantly on hand. Bread delivered daily in Colorado Springs and Manitou.
WEDDING AND FESTIVAL CAKE supplied on short notice.
janitf

JOHN PIXLEY,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Flour, Grain & Feed.
Agent for Schuttler Wagons.
Huerfano St. COLORADO SPRINGS.
janitf

To Printers.
THE "OUT WEST" PRINTING CO. having furnished the GAZETTE with a complete "new dress," the type upon which it has been printed is offered for sale at low figures. It consists of
Long Primer, Brevier and Display.
We also have some 25 or 30 founts of
Good Job Type,
which will be sold at large discount if desired. Here is a chance to get an outfit for a small sum of money. Samples will be sent upon application. Also, for sale a
Two-Horse Engine, Baxter make.

HALF-WAY DOIN'S.

BY IRWIN RUSSELL

Belubbed fellow-trabelers —In holdin' forth to-day,
I doesn't quote no special verse for what I has to say,
De sermon will be berry short and dis here am de tex'
Dat half way doin's ain't no 'count for dis worl' or de nex'

Dis worl' dat we's a libbin' in is like a cotton row
Whar ebery culud gentleman has got his line to hoe
And ebery time a lazy nigger stops to take a nap,
De grass keeps on a growin' fur to smudder up his crap

When Moses led de Jews acrost de waters ob de sea,
Dey had to keep a goin', jes' as as' as fas' could be
Do you s'pose dat dey could eber hab succeeded in deir wish,
And reached de Promised Land at last—if dey had stopped to fish?

My frien's, dar was a garden once, whar Adam libbed wid Eve
Wid no one 'round to bodder dem, no neighbors for to thieve,
And ebery day was Christmas, and dey got deir rations free,
And eberyting belonged to dem except an apple tree

You all know 'bout de story—how de snake come snoopin' 'roun',—
A stump tail, rusty moccasin a crawlin' on de groun'—
How Eve and Adam ate de fruit, and went and hid deir face,
Till de angel oberseer he come and drove 'em off de place.

Now, s'pose dat man an' ooman hadn't 'tempted for to shirk,
But had gone about deir gardenin', and 'tended to deir work
Dey wouldn't hab been loafin' whar dey had no business to,
And de debbil nebber'd got a chance to tell 'em what to do

No half way doin's, bredren! It'll nebber do I say!
Go at your task and finish it, and den's de time to play—
For eben if de crap is good de rain ll spile de bolls,
Unless you keeps a pickin' in de garden ob your souls

Keep a-plowin', and a hoein', and a scrapin' ob de rows
And when de ginnin's ober you can pay up what you owes,
But if you quits a workin' ebery time de sun is hot
De sheriff's gwine to lebby upon eberyting you's got

Whateber 'tis you's dribin' at, be shore you dribe it through
And don't let nuffin stop you, but do what you's gwine to do
For when you sees a nigger foolin', den, as shore's you're born
You's gwine to see him comin' out ob de small eend ob de horn

I thanks you for de 'tention you has gib dis afternoon—
Sister Williams will oblige us by a raisin' ob de tune—
I see dat Brudder Johnson's 'bout to pass aroun' de hat,
And don't let's hab no half way doin's when it comes to dat!

—*Scribner for March*

POPULAR EDUCATION.

It is a question for the State to decide,—not, of course, from any humanitarian point of view, but from its own point of view To put the question into form, that question would read something like this, "Can I, the American State, afford to intrust to needless or mercenary parents or to any church organization, which either makes or does not make me subordinate to itself", the education of the children of the nation, when my own existence and best prosperity depend upon the universality and liberality of that education" Every victory which our nation has ever won has been a victory of the common school This has been the nursery not only of our patriots, but of our soldiers In the Franco-Prussian war, the universally educated crossed swords with the partially educated, and the latter went to the wall —*Dr J G. Holland Scribner for March.*

JOHN FORSTER.

John Forster was, perhaps, the last survivor of the most genial and interesting of recent English literary coteries It was much to have been the familiar friend of men like Landor, Bulwer, Maclise Macready, Dickens, and Carlyle, to have been beloved by pretty though capricious and flighty Letitia Landon, to have been always a welcome guest at Gore House and the Berrys, to have watched from a near stand point the growth of poems and fictions which are now household words on two continents Forster belonged essentially to the race of Boswells—to the observers and jotters down of the habits, sayings, peculiarities of greater men Yet it would be very unfair to have him burdened with the epithet of "a later Boswell," without qualifying it with the suggestion that he was a much brighter and better and less servile man than the conceited Scot who so dogged "Ursa Major's" footsteps He combined Boswell's unquestionable usefulness in literature to very considerable literary merits of his own The acuity of winning the intimate and unreserved confidence, in the most interior private affairs, of men like Bulwer and Dickens, was supplementary to, and probably quite independent of, Forster's literary culture and skill The man himself was genial, good humored, not unpersonably vain, a true Briton in rotundity of form, with a hearty laugh, a stock of downright good anecdotes, a quick and ready mind, and a social, even festive temperament.

The broken romance of Forster's life—his love and courtship of poor "L. E. L.," the breaking off of the engagement with her on account of ill natured stories against her which he was too hasty in crediting, her subsequent marriage to Mr MacLean, and sudden and mysterious death soon after—inspires a personal interest in Forster which his own character, and even his literary position, would scarcely otherwise produce — *Appletons' Journal*

THE WALKING CURE.

He has passed Atlanta, Ga., and gone to Topeka, Kansas—De Mater—a man who has traveled around the world and all over it on foot. He walks for pleasure. Sometimes a wagoner on the road accosts him with "Stranger want a lift?" He always replies, "No, rather walk," and some miles on passes the home of the wagoner who by this time has his wife and children out to look at the man who would rather walk than ride. De Mater goes trudging on, like the Wandering Jew He has put 20,000 miles behind him since 1862, and has acquired such a momentum now that he can't stop He must walk to be happy. Of course he stops sometimes for rest and refreshment and sleep, but 'tis only a halt An Atlanta editor took De Mater to his house and got some particulars of his walks in life out of him.

De Mater is a Virginian. He has estates that yield him such an income as enables him to go where he pleases and enjoy himself in his own way. He was wounded in the beginning of our war, and when his wounds healed he was pronounced nearly incurable, and was totally unable to walk. He was rocked up almost into a bed of [illegible] which turns itself into a ball and wheels from place to place. He went to Paris to get straightened out. The surgeons operated upon him; but, after a fair trial, they couldn't make his head and feet stay at their respective ends of the man. At length they told him that nothing could effectually cure him but walking. He resolved to try it. He told his doctor that he was going to walk out of Paris and leave France on foot. His doctor told him he was crazy. He, however, commenced the journey, and made only 102 yards from his lodgings the first day, with the aid of a stick. The doctor attended him two weeks on his trip that is, until he got out of Paris. He then began to improve, and was filled with a glorious hope. He put his whole soul into his walk. In a month he was on the sunny slopes of the Pyrenees, and had begun to straighten up like a man. He walked on and on and on At length he was entirely cured and stood with a firm tread. Then he walked along the world and across it, and became intensely interested in his travels. He sailed across the seas, but walked the decks of vessels in order to keep his footing. On land he seems to walk as naturally as the winds blow and the streams flow, and now he can't stop. He makes pencil sketches of the best scenes, and remembers every place he has been in, and the name of somebody he met and talked to. He is thoroughly cured of his war wounds, but many lazy people might think that the cure is worse than the original affliction.

THE BORGIAS OF OUR KITCHENS.

Oh, Woman! Heaven's last, best gift to the kitchen, must you and your daughters still continue to marshal families the silent us way to dyspepsia? Can you never learn that the gridiron and the clear, glowing beds of coals, where upon St. Lawrence himself would have deemed it a luxury to be broiled, better befit the orderly steak unmacerated with the brutal pestle, uncontaminated with factory lard, and not sooner wooed to turn to pale pink, de licate amber, and tender brown (with a sensitive quiver upon at the corners, forming a central chalice for the reception and preservation of its own juices,) than the frying pan, accursed of God and abhorred of men? Know you not that by timely slicing potatoes—not left over from yesterday's noonday dinner—into cold water, wiping the same crisp in a towel, dusting them with pepper and salt, frying them in boiling lard, and as soon as they put on the rich golden brown hue of a Cuban belle, removing and draining them, you can compass that which, at Saratoga, has brought fame and fortune to the artistic restaurateur? Is it not in you to pour boiling water on your coffee, and set the pot over a shovelful of embers in the hearth box, where it will just simmer and not boil? Can your finer female sense not apprehend the difference between fanning a smokeless fire with a generous slice of bread till the latter turns delicately golden, then brushing the same with fresh butter, and burning bread on the top of a dirty stove then swabbing it in melted, rancid oleomargarine? Alas! if experience can be relied on, we fear not This era is joined to her saleratus and frying pan, either a one —*The World*

THE YOUNG LAWYER

The tie which bound a certain Detroit youth to a lawyer's office was severed yesterday, and his parents were happy They wanted the boy to make a great lawyer, but he was getting a long too fast, He pursued his studies with an ardor which cast a judicial shadow o'er the house too, and created considerable neighborhood talk. He got trusted for candy and repudiated the bill on the ground that he was a minor. He bought a dog and went into bankruptcy. He borrowed a pair of skates and defied the owner to get out a writ of replevin He borrowed fifty cents and then made the lender his assignee.

But the worst of it was in the family He had a legal name for almost everything, and his desire was to prove to his parents that he was just absorbing dead loads of law If he wanted a potato at the dinner table he would remark, "Father, file my claim against that baked potato and I'll prove the indebtedness this afternoon"

If he wanted bread he said "Mother get me out a writ of attachment for a piece of bread"

It was expected of him that he would build the morning fires, but no sooner had he gained an insight into law than he said to his father

"I'm going to move for a change of venue unless some other arrangement is made,"

He moved for a stay of proceedings when asked to go to the grocery, and if chided for being out nights he replied

"File your declaration and give me a chance for a jury trial"

When he was in good humor he would sit and regale his mother with stories about how Old Chancery was going up town one night and met Old Equity and asked him how Decree was getting along Old Pleadings and Accusations came along just then, and there was a big fight, and the young lawyer would slap his leg and yell

"If indictment had only been there he'd have whaled the whole crowd!"

The other day the long suffering father severed the tie He was trying to bear up hoping for reform, but as he sat down to the tea table his son brightened up and remarked

"The defendant will now take the stand and be sworn Did you or did you not come out of a Griswold street saloon at 11 o'clock this morning, wiping your mouth on the back of your hand? Tell the jury all about it sir!"

It was a little too much, and the boy doesn't study law any more He plays with a woodpile in the back yard —*Detroit Free Press*

A FAMILY JOURNAL.

In a certain farm house twenty years ago great blank book was kept, and a sort of home journal Every night somebody made an entry in it Father set down the sale of the calves, or mother the cutting of the baby's eye tooth; or, perhaps, Jenny wrote a full account of the sleighing party last night, or Bob the proceedings of the Phi Beta Club, or Tom scrawled "Tried my new gun Bully Shot into the fence and Johnson's old cat"

On toward the middle of the book there was an entry of Jenny's marriage, and one of the younger girls had added a description of the bride's maids dresses, and long afterward there was written, "This day father died," in Bob's trembling hand There was a blank of many months after that

But nothing could have served better to bind that family of headstrong boys and girls together than the keeping of this book They came back to the old homestead now, men and women with grizzled hair, to see their mother who is still living, and turn over its pages reverently with many a hearty laugh, or the tears coming into their eyes It is their childhood come back again in visible shape

There are many other practical ways in which homes can be strengthened and made more enduring for children, and surely this is as necessary and important a matter in the management of a household as the furnishing of the library or chambers in good taste, or the accumulation of bric a brac. One most direct way is the keeping of anniversaries, not Christmas Easter, nor the Fourth of July alone, but those which belong to that one home alone The children's birthdays, their mother's wedding day, the day when they all came into the new home There are a hundred cheerful, happy little events which some cheerful and happy little ceremony will make a life long pleasure The Germans keep alive their strong domestic attachments by just such means as these, It seems natural and right to their children that a the house should be turned topsyturvy with joy at Vater or Mutter's Geburtstag, while to the American boy or girl it is a matter of indifference when his father and mother were born We know a house in which it is the habit to give to each servant a trifling gift on the anniversary of their coming into the family, and, as might be expected, these anniversaries return for many years Much of the same softening, humanizing effect may be produced by remembering and humoring the innocent whims and peculiarities of children, Among hard-working people it is the custom too often to bring up a whole family in shadows and to marshal them through childhood by the same general, inflexible rules. They must eat the same dishes, wear the same clothes, work, play, alike, according to the prescribed notions of father or mother When right or wrong is concerned, let the rule be inexorable, but when taste, character, or stomach only is involved, humor the boy. Be to Tom's recl[illegible] vata little blind, make Will the pudding that he likes, while the others choose pie They will be surer of your affection than if you sentimentalized about a mother's love for an hour. Furthermore, do not grow old yourself too soon. Buy chess boards, dominoes, bagatelle, learn to play games with the boys and girls; encourage them to ask their friends to dinner and tea, and take care that your dress and the table be pretty and attractive, that the children may be ashamed of neither

"Why should I stay at home in the evening?" said a lad the other day "Mother sits and darns stockings or reads Jay's Devotions; father dozes, and Maggy writes to her lover. I'll go where I can have fun" Meanwhile father and mother were broken hearted because Joe was "going to ruin," which was undoubtedly the fact.—*Scribner for March*

CHIT-CHAT.

The late Hungarian statesman, Deak, always rode to Parliament in a public omnibus, though his admirers gave him a carriage

Miss Bristow, daughter of the Secretary of the Treasury, was present at a ball given by Marshal de MacMahon recently.

According to the *Times of India* the Prince of Wales is about to receive a pretty and unique present from an Indian sporting gentleman, namely, "a four in hand of antelopes, perfectly broken to the harness"

Queen Victoria doesn't like the Scotch national game of "curling," because she thinks it encourages a love of whisky The Balmoral Curling Club has therefore shown its loyalty by dying

The *Menu* is the title of a new daily paper about to be brought out in Paris It will provide dinners at clubs, hotels, and restaurants with bill of fare, and also with an epitome of the day's news and the opinions of morning papers

Von Bulow says "Another thing about American women which delights me is the size and character of the ear That is one of the first things I look at A handsome ear is a wonderful feature about a woman When it is well rounded and finely chiseled it is a magnet to any man of taste"

Whilst one American lady is the wife of the German Ambassador at St Petersburg, another is to replace Lady Lytton at Lisbon, Mr Buckley Mathew, C B, who is married to a daughter of the late Mr Gerard, of Gramercy Park, having been appointed to succeed the newly appointed Governor General of India at the Portuguese Court.

A London letter says the Prince of Wales is going on the turf He has run horses before, but under another name Now, however, he will do the thing openly and systematically. For the first time the racing calendar gives his colors, which are a purple body with gold braid and scarlet sleeves, with a black velvet cap and gold fringe

Writes Mrs Grundy As an illustration of how busy every one is now in Washington, the following is told "A lady recently went into one of our largest dry goods emporiums and asked for gloves 'I want,' she said, 'a pair of white kids and a pair of black kids and I want them quick. I am going to a wedding at 12, a funeral at 3 and a reception tonight'"

The *Figaro* (Paris, of course recently undertook to give a list of Mr A T Stewart's pictures and in that connection related a few personal anecdotes We are told that during the war Mr Stewart, having had extensive dealings with the Government, was its creditor to the amount of $50,000,000 One day, when the Government was in a hobble about money, and some reference was made to this indebtedness, the great merchant exclaimed "Fifty millions! Oh! don't mention such a trifle," and with one sweep of his pen transferred the sum from one side of the account to the other

The general opinion in Washington is that Grant has the inside track Every afternoon, as he takes his leisurely, constitutional stroll from the White House to the capitol and back, unnumbered pairs of eyes peer eagerly into the impassive face under the omnipresent slouch hat but search in vain for any token, even the slightest of what the national sphinx is thinking upon the subject With tightly buttoned coat, switch cane under his arm, and the inevitable cigar, he moves on like a tiring automaton save when he has occasion to lift his hat to a lady friend passing in her carriage a feat, by the way which he accomplishes with more than ordinary grace

It is stated by a Paris journal that a wealthy Englishman, as foolish as he is rich has just purchased for an enormous sum of money the cord with which the hands of Louis XVI were tied previous to his execution Before making the purchase it appears that the Englishman took pains to assure himself that the cord offered to him was really the one which Sampson, the public executioner at that time, used on the occasion While admiring the Englishman's taste for literary curiosities, the same journal takes occasion to recall the circumstance well known to readers of history, that Sampson took no part in the execution of Louis XVI and was put in prison for refusing, as he said, to behead his king

QUIET CORNER

We can do more good by being good than in any other way —*Rowland Hill.*

Pride is not a bad thing when it urges us to hide our own hurts and not hurt others —*Eliot.*

Nature is the true idealist When she serves us best, when, on rare days, she speaks to the imagination, we feel that the huge heaven and earth are but a web drawn around us, that the light, skies, and mountains are but the painted vicissitudes of the soul

Truth does not consist in minute accuracy of detail, but in conveying a right impression, and there are vague ways of speaking that are truer than strict facts would be. When the Psalmist said, "Rivers of water run down mine eyes, because men keep not thy law, he did not state the fact, but he stated a truth deeper than fact and truer —*Dean Alford*

By a kind arrangement of Providence, the mind has always many resources When work worries, then it may play, when politics sicken or fatigue, it may travel, when study makes the eyes ache, it may turn to another sense and hear music or feel the grateful out door air on the face, and then when the great present with its immense tax upon each man from counter to pulpit threatens happiness and hope, we can all run away and get out of self by a ramble among dead empires and buried kings —*David Swing.*

Why do we heap huge mounds of years
Before us and behind
And scorn the little days that pass
Like angels on the wind?

Each turning round a small sweet face,
As beautiful as near
Because it is so small a face
We will not see it clear

And so it turns from us and goes
Away in sad disdain
Though we would give our lives for it,
It never comes again

—*Miss Mulock*

Of all artists, ancient or modern commend me to memory We call memory faithful, but that is just what it is not, and that, perhaps, we could not wish it to be How does it not, with golden pencil, touch and retouch the pictures of our past lives! It now draws out this detail and suppresses that, now throws one fact into the background, and now magnifies another. Out of the harsh daguerreotype of a past reality it can not only make a lovely and picturesque sketch, but the sketch becomes an alto relievo, and at last the figure in relief deve ops into the perfect statue, And for this statue, affection having prepared a golden niche, the image remains in it forever, the object of our perennial, and, as we fancy rational worship.—*Kinglake.*

The heart of man is wonderful. How many, how very many desires are there in these hearts of ours; but is there not, deep down in our heart, one desire that seems stronger than all the rest? What is that desire? Perhaps you cannot tell, perhaps you are afraid to know what it is You are trying to smother that desire, to drive it away; but there it is, and it will not be suppressed. Oh, reader! that desire is more to you than you can think or say. Let it remain unsatisfied, and you are lost. Let it be satisfied, and you are saved; for that desire is the desire for God's favor—the desire to be at peace with Him, to rest in Him. "O God," cried Augustine, "the heart of man is made for Thee; and restless it must ever be until it finds its rest in Thee."

THE COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE
AND EL PASO COUNTY NEWS.
MARCH 4, 1876.
Official Paper of El Paso County.

THE LOCAL PAPER.—You owe it to yourselves to rally liberally to its support, and exact from it as able, high toned a character as you would do from any educator in your midst. It is in no sense beneath notice and care—for it is your representative. Indeed, in its character, it is the summation of the importance, interest, and welfare of you all. It is the aggregate of your own consequence, and you cannot ignore it without miserably depreciating yourselves.—*New York Times.*

The foundations of Colorado Springs were laid in the principle of Temperance—absolute prohibition was the corner stone. The associates who founded the colony and acquired ownership of the considerable tract of land upon which it was established, laid out the town plot and offered lots, sold and conveyed them under an express stipulation recited in all the deeds of conveyance, that intoxicating liquors should never be manufactured, sold, or otherwise disposed of as a beverage in any place of public resort in or upon the premises granted subject to the condition, in case of violation of this provision, that the deed should become void and the title revert to the proprietors. The Colony, or the Colorado Springs Company as they were called, owning as they did all the land embraced in the town plot, and conveying always subject to the above provision, every deed containing a clause or recital like the above, it follows that this original condition attaches to every lot in the town; for every person accepting such a deed and holding his title under it, a deed containing this implied covenant, not only bound himself by the provision, but his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns. Whoever came here to join the colony came with full knowledge of this fundamental compact, took title, whether of the original proprietors or of subsequent purchasers, subject to this condition, and are as fully bound by it as were the first grantees of the company. An impression has to some extent prevailed that when money has been borrowed and this or other indebtedness has been secured by trust deed and the premises sold under the trust, that the purchaser acquired a title free and clear of the condition. But it is a palpable error. No one can convey, mortgage or in any way pledge a greater or other title than he has, and it is impossible to acquire under foreclosure of mortgage or trustee's deed any greater or better right or interest than that held by the person executing the mortgage or the trust deed. All that a purchaser under foreclosure of mortgage or under trustee's sale can acquire is the right or title of the person who executed the mortgage or trust deed and he will be subject to the limitations, prohibitions and conditions precisely as the mortgagor or pledgor was bound and limited. Under this original compact then this community came together. It was a voluntary coming, with full knowledge of the conditions. [illegible] In coming they not only subjected themselves to the conditions annexed to the title they would acquire, but with a tacit understanding that they would act in harmony with the spirit and requirement of this compact and do nothing to disturb the settled order and purpose of the community which they entered.

It is true that the government had authority over them and the people who settled here were subject to and protected by the public law. It was not competent for them to establish any regulations or rules in conflict with contracts with each other or in restraint of trade or in opposition to public policy. But it did not occur to the innocent minded people who established the colony that any agreement and effort among themselves and those who should join their association for the suppression of intemperance and the vices that follow in its train would be held by an enlightened judiciary as in restraint of any legitimate trade or in opposition to a sound public policy.

Notwithstanding this fundamental compact, the exclusion established by common consent, at a comparatively early period in the history of the town the question of licensing the sale of intoxicating drinks by the town authorities was agitated and became an issue at town elections, and a subject of bitter controversy.

The Territorial law authorizing the organization of towns, in defining the powers of the Boards of Trustees, says "that they may license, tax, and regulate, or prohibit and suppress the selling and giving away of intoxicating or malt liquors, and punish the selling and giving away of any such liquors by any person, contrary to the ordinances of the town."

It is claimed on the part of the colony (or the Colorado Springs company) that the compact with those who purchased lots of them, and as they were original owners by patent from the government of all the lands embraced in the town plot and have always conveyed subject to the condition, the compact alluded to is binding upon the owners of every lot in town, places the community established here beyond the reach of the Territorial enactments in that regard, and that for the town authorities to assume to license a traffic offensive and demoralizing and expressly prohibited by agreement of citizens, would be a violation of private contract forbidden by law and interdicted by the constitution, that the act prescribing the powers and duties of the board of trustees of incorporated towns respecting licensing the sale of intoxicating drinks would be effectual where no such compact existed between the settlers of the land embraced in the corporate limits, but ineffectual in annulling and invalidating contracts made between parties in the interest of public order and morality, and hence that had the license policy prevailed in the town elections, the friends of license would have failed of their object. It is a part of the history of the town that a majority have always heretofore opposed the license system and have elected officers of the town government known to be prohibitionists, and up to the present time the government authorities of Colorado Springs have been in harmony with the views and purposes of the original proprietors, so that the sale of intoxicating liquors has been in no way legalized or authorized. But as the population has increased and men of different habits and all shades of opinion have congregated here, there has been a growing restlessness under the conventional restraints. Good men have questioned the policy of prohibition and the practicability of enforcing it by contract, especially by a covenant running with the land; some, who in the formation of the colony, thought it well to invite here a better class of citizens by "hanging out the banner of temperance on the outer wall," began to doubt whether all the good that could be accomplished by such means has not been achieved and to think the time had come to place the town with all its interests under the general law and the popular rule, submitting the question of license or no license, as most other questions of public policy are submitted, to the popular suffrage and the decision of the majority.

It is not to be disguised that the theory and practice of the town are now at variance. Prohibition is not only in your title deeds but was on the ballots that placed your town officers in power. Yet intoxicating liquors are openly sold at many places of public resort in the public streets of the town. Our enterprising neighbor, the *Mountaineer*, asserts and argues that prohibition in the town has proved a failure apparently with the assent of some who have been its most active champions. It cannot be said but that men of character and respectability, some of our worthiest citizens, favor what they call a stringent license policy. Efforts to suppress the unauthorized traffic by legal proceedings have failed of earnest popular support, and have encountered formidable and respectable opposition. There has been one case of conviction by a jury where there have been several of acquittal or non agreement, on nearly the same evidence in each case. The town election is approaching and the question of license or no license is likely to be an issue before the people, and a grave one it is, fraught with important consequences and bearings upon our future well being and prosperity. What shall be done? Cases are in the highest courts for adjudication upon the rights of parties which will determine the validity and the effect of the restraining clause in the deeds of conveyance which have been referred to. But dismissing for the moment this question, what is the sober second thought of the people of this town on this matter of public policy, propriety and morals? What shall be done?

The GAZETTE from its foundation has always been on the side of the strictest temperance and most determined opposition to the sale of intoxicating drinks, especially by license of the public authorities. Were the original and eminent editor here a radical reformer as he was, earnest and decided in his convictions and resolute and determined in enforcing them, there can be no doubt his voice would ring through its columns early and late in emphatic denunciation of the lukewarmness of the friends of temperance, who have suffered the cause to languish and lose somewhat of the vantage ground it had here gained, so that open and flagrant violations of law go unpunished, almost unrebuked. The proprietors and present manager of the GAZETTE have no disposition to change its character in this regard, or to depart from the faith and policy which was ordained and cherished in the outset and which have secured for our town and people an enviable reputation wherever their character is known. If personally less hopeful than others of the efficacy of compacts and legal restraints in the suppression of vice, it is because our knowledge and experience have been gained in communities where such efforts and means have failed to accomplish expected results, and as we have come to rely on other agencies, the churches, the lecture room, the schools, the press, the teaching that comes from a father's example and a mother's voice, better and more effectual means as we believe for achieving social reform and advancing the cause of public morality. Yet we fully appreciate and acknowledge the excellence of those who would employ all these agencies and enlist others, and who believe a great good can be accomplished by legal restraint and prohibition, and if the public sentiment here demands and will sustain it, there is nothing in the way of the advocacy of the GAZETTE of a policy consistent with its traditions and its record. So the question recurs. What shall be done? Will the temperance men fold their arms and remain inactive? In casual conversations during the few weeks we have been among you at least ten have spoken in favor of a stringent license policy where one has opposed it.

Those who advocate the licensing policy do not generally the authorizing of low grog shops at every corner of the streets. They urge the election of a sound, judicious board of town officers, who would carefully discriminate, only grant licenses to men of standing and character, in limited number, and under a scale of fees that would in itself operate as an extinguisher of the low dens of iniquity said to be growing up in our midst. What shall be done? Who will set the ball rolling preparatory to the coming election? Who will devise a plan by which the best interest and greatest good of our town can be attained? We are not among those who believe it can be accomplished by denunciation of the men who do not join in the radical temperance view of the subject. Good men and citizens are divided in sentiment as to the true policy to be pursued. They should if possible harmonize and act together. We are not yet well acquainted, but we can count on our fingers the men in this town to whom we believe it would be safe to entrust the whole business. We have been asked what we propose to do. We answer that the GAZETTE will advocate what we believe to be the true interest of morality and of the community of which we are now a part. We may differ from some in our view of the situation and of the policy to be pursued, but we shall be found with the advocates of good order, and that can only be preserved by adherence to principle and the prevalence of temperance. Above all we shall aim to sustain the law, its officers and agents, and urge a rigid enforcement of its provisions and its penalties. If a law prove to be unwise or impracticable, or so contrary to public sentiment that it is not and cannot be enforced, it were better that it be repealed; but while it stands enforce it at all hazards. We all look to the law for security and protection. He who fails to sustain it under all circumstances weakens the cords by which his own rights are secured. The law—the law! It is the poor man's friend, the rich man's sanctuary. It shields the innocent, protects the weak, secures the strong. It attends us and defends us in all our controversies and trials. It throws its protecting arms around us when dangers threaten, when oppressions weigh us down. Always and everywhere and under all circumstances, stand by the law.

BEAR CREEK.

Messrs. Fairfield & Raymond are still engaged as they have been for three months working the various leads in which they are interested on Bear Creek, about nine miles from town. They are prudent men and speak with moderation of the prospects. Their assays of ore found near the surface run from ten to fifteen dollars a ton. Three assays made this morning of rock found one foot below the surface made ten dollars to the ton—half gold and half silver. Their deepest excavation is about 25 feet; 20 of it being necessary to uncover their lead. These gentlemen, while in no way excited as to the prospects, are encouraged to go forward with their work, and express confidence that they shall find paying mineral in the leads they have opened. And this is the judgment of many experienced miners in regard to mineral deposits in our vicinity.

TEMPERANCE AND EDUCATION.

We have received a copy of the address with the above title prepared by Mark Hopkins, D.D., President of Williams College, and published by the National Temperance Society, 58 Reed Street, N. Y., and also Packet No. 2, of Temperance Leaflets, by T. S. Arthur, published under the same auspices, containing eight neat little tracts, illustrating the beauties of temperance and inculcating its principles. The address and the packet are sold by the publisher at ten cents each. We heartily commend them to the friends of temperance.

The early establishment of Reduction Works at this place for treatment of the ores that will soon be taken from the mountains will shortly become a necessity, and is attracting the thoughtful attention of citizens. Nor is the treatment of ores found in our immediate vicinity the only, perhaps not the greatest, advantage to be derived from such an establishment. Smelting works in the interest of the people, in contradistinction to those owned and controlled by capitalists, would do much to increase the trade and business of the town, if they are not indispensable to its prosperity. Want of space prevents us from giving this week arguments and reasons appealing directly to the interests of our merchants and business men why a vigorous and united effort should be immediately made for the erection at some suitable point in or near our town of such an establishment by our own people, furnishing facilities for reducing ores for a wide mining district naturally tributary to Colorado Springs, which would procure supplies here for returning freight after delivering ores, and make our town a centre of commercial activity and prosperity.

WORKINGMEN'S CLUB AT MANITOU.

We learn that there is serious talk of organizing a club at Manitou for the benefit of, and to be composed mostly of, the workingmen of Manitou and vicinity. The idea, whoever suggested it, is an excellent one, and we sincerely hope will ripen into a reality. Much good may be accomplished by such a club. It will afford an opportunity for pleasant recreation and the acquisition of knowledge by a class of men who are the bone and sinew of the country. The safety and perpetuity of our free institutions depend much upon the intelligence of the masses of the people. The favored few enjoy advantages and become enlightened even in despotic countries, but the great body of the people are ignorant, superstitious and often depraved. In some countries and emphatically in ours, the laboring classes enjoy the means of instruction and are usually well informed, and the club room has many attractions for them. It is a place where they can assemble when the labors of the day are over, and pore over wisdom's pages and gather treasures of greater value than the gold in our mountains. We would gladly encourage the beneficent enterprise and wish it abundant success and usefulness.

IMPEACHMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

Articles of impeachment were preferred in the House of Representatives on the 2d inst., against Wm. W. Belknap, Secretary of War, for alleged high crimes and misdemeanors.

Mr. Caleb P. Marsh, of New York, gave evidence before the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department that he had paid Secretary Belknap about $20,000 in consideration of his appointment as post trader at Fort Sill, Indian Territory.

On the fact of such testimony becoming known and reaching General Belknap he immediately tendered his resignation, which was promptly accepted by the President, who communicated the resignation and its acceptance to the House.

Mr. Clymer, Chairman of the Committee, reported to the House in committee of the whole the testimony taken with statements and exhibits, and demanded that the late Secretary of War be dealt with according to law, and submitted resolutions of impeachment, which were unanimously adopted.

The announcement created great excitement in Washington. No whisper of the disclosures had reached the people or the President. A question arises whether impeachment of a civil officer can be maintained after he has ceased to be such by resignation. But the courts will have jurisdiction of the offense, and General Belknap must prepare for a fiery ordeal. Treasurer New is spoken of as the probable successor of Belknap. The President has appointed Secretary Robeson, of the Navy Department, acting Secretary of War.

The Constitutional Convention is now working without pay, their session having extended to a period which has eaten up the appropriation.

The following special to the Chicago *Tribune* will be of interest to our Colorado readers, and, to one of them at least, of very deep interest:

Bloomington, Ill., Feb. 22.—Information was received here to-day, by friends of Gov. Routt, of Colorado, formerly of Bloomington, that it is likely he will be appointed to fill the vacancy in Grant's cabinet.

We publish with pleasure the following communication from "A Working-Bee," in regard to the proposed club at Manitou. Our notice of last week was written under the impression that the suggestion was a joke and we gladly make the "amende honorable." It has afforded us a real pleasure to observe the evidence of thrift and earnestness everywhere apparent at Manitou, that place of singular attractiveness and interest, the Saratoga of the West. We have noted and noticed the substantial and comely school edifice and heard of the excellence of the school, alluded to by our fair correspondent. We have attended service in the primitive meeting room of the band of faithful worshippers and witnessed a devotional earnestness not always exhibited by larger congregations in more pretentious houses of worship. We recognize and acknowledge the capabilities of the 176 workers happily domiciled in the 40 tenements, many of them handsome, that dot the hillsides. Much can be accomplished by a united effort; and by way of atoning for our "somewhat premature and discouraging notice" of last week, we hereby offer to be one of ten who will give ten dollars each in aid of the enterprise.

To the Editor of the Gazette:

In your last issue there was some notice of a project for establishing a club and reading-room for the workingmen of Manitou. May I be allowed, as a loyal Manitouan, to crave a little justice for our community if I can prove that the proposed scheme is not likely to be such a very "slim affair" after all, in spite of "beaver and [illegible]."

Our resident population consists of 176 individuals, who occupy over 40 distinct tenements, independent of the three large hotels. The great proportion of these families are tax-payers, who have lately raised a handsome stone school-house to provide for the educational wants of about 60 children. We are proud to say that the social hive of Manitou consists almost entirely of working-bees—drones, *i. e.* loafers, being at a discount. Still, as "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," it has been felt that some means of recreation, as well as improvement, was needed; and it is proposed to supply this want by providing a suitable place in which people can meet together, and where, for a trifling subscription, newspapers and periodicals will be furnished, and perhaps in time a circulating library may be set on foot. This plan has met with the hearty concurrence of many of our leading inhabitants, but being as yet in its infancy it has not been submitted to, nor should I have intruded upon your columns in reference to it, had it not been that this somewhat premature and discouraging notice of Saturday's GAZETTE might tend to produce wrong impression in the minds of strangers, with regard to our small but gradually rising community, whose *union* is their *strength*.

Yours respectfully,
Manitou. A WORKING-BEE.

Real estate at Manitou is in demand. We hear of three sales of lots within the week, and that negotiations are pending for others.

Horgman & Co. have moved their furniture store three doors west of the one heretofore occupied by them, which is now used as a candy store.

The regular monthly meeting of the Centennial College Association will be held in the College building Friday afternoon, March 10th, at 4 o'clock.

We call attention to the meeting of the Wool-Growers' Association, to be held on Tuesday evening, at Mr. F. L. Martin's store.

We are indebted to Sergeant Hobbs, of the Pike's Peak Signal Station, for a very full meteorological summary for the month of February, and regret that owing to the late hour at which we have received it, we are obliged to defer its publication until next week.

Charles Lamb, the brilliant essayist, denounced spirituous liquors as "wet damnation," and we know several persons here who entertain the same opinion.

Dr. T. G. Horn has moved his office from over Palmer & LoRentz's drug store to rooms 18 and 19, Union Block, where he will be happy to see his friends.

Elder James Connoran, of the Christian Church, will preach at the City Hall, at 11 o'clock a. m. and 7 o'clock p. m., March 5th. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

We have been honored with an invitation to the banquet to be given by the honorable Councilmen of Pueblo and South Pueblo, on the day of the railroad celebration, Tuesday, March 7, 1876, which it has given us great pleasure to accept.

The sacrament of the Lord's supper will be observed at the Unity chapel on Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, by the Congregational Church, in which the Cumberland Presbyterian Church will, by invitation, unite, their pastor, Rev. Mr. Steele, assisting in the service.

Saunders' livery stable presents a scene of activity these sunny days, and Mr. Saunders informs us that his stock is almost constantly employed, that his business was never more prosperous, and has never before been so good in the winter season. We need not say that his turnouts are very handsome and complete. Everybody knows it.

The regular monthly meeting of the directors and the annual meeting of the stockholders for the election of officers of the El Paso County Building and Loan Association will be held at Weed's Hall, Monday evening, March 6th, at 7.30 o'clock. The report of the second year's operations will be read, and the ninth series of stock opened for subscription.

Col. J. F. Bacon has sold his fine thoroughbred stallion Lexington, to H. C. Brown of Edgerton, El Paso county. The improvement of the stock horses, no less than of sheep and cattle, is a matter of public and usually of individual advantage. Col. Bacon has a few more blooded stallions for sale, and we would recommend horse breeders to examine before purchasing elsewhere.

We read in the Bible, in thirteenth chapter of I. Samuel, 19th verse, that "there was no Smith found throughout all Israel." But there are several in Colorado Springs. Mrs. E. M. Smith, who has a store of millinery and notions on Tejon street; Mr. J. T. Smith, who sells groceries very cheap, near our office; Mr. Justice Smith, and one John Smith, registered at Bacon's Exchange not long since and thought it an excellent joke.

Mr. Dodge, General Passenger Agent, informs us that the D. & R. G. railway will run an excursion train to Pueblo on Tuesday morning, March 7th, and return in the evening, same day. Fare from here to Pueblo and return, $2.00. Parties wishing to go can return in the evening or next morning, or extra, if they wish to stay over to the dance. Trains will probably reach there Tuesday morning about 10 o'clock, and return at 7 or 8 p. m.

The Rocky Mountain Minstrel Troupe have fully organized with W. A. Macomber, Business Manager; James E. Wood, Treasurer; W. T. Fletcher, Ticket Agent; H. C. Brown, Musical Director; H. B. Chase, Stage Manager; and are now in active preparation for their concert, which will take place about the last of this month. The object of the troupe is to give a series of entertainments at intervals of about a month, that shall excel in every respect anything of the kind heretofore attempted in Colorado Springs.

The generosity of our citizens was illustrated on Tuesday as it deserves, in a passing notice. The fire of which account is given in another column, damaged the house recently purchased and occupied by an estimable family, who, it was supposed, might suffer inconvenience by the loss. A subscription was set on foot for their benefit, and before night a sum equal to the loss was made up which we understand has been paid over; and thus a worthy family has been relieved from anxiety, and all who contributed are richer for the act.

The name of Mr. C. H. White, of the El Paso County Bank, appeared in a late number of the Pueblo *Chieftain* as one having lost some money in the foot race. The *Chieftain* is mistaken. Mr. White was in no way concerned in that "crooked" running match.

Mr. Eugene Brandt's photographic establishment on wheels, is the latest novelty in our streets. It is a unique, showy affair and attracts much notice.

The excitement occasioned by our gold discoveries is quite intoxicating. Under its influence some magnified a sample crusher into a ten-stamp mill.

A light mantle of snow hangs on Pike's Peak and summits of the mountain, but the trails are open, and there has so far this winter been no obstruction to travel on the Ute Pass road.

The Rocky Mountain Minstrels, an amateur troupe, composed of some of our representative young men, will in a few weeks make their appearance in burnt cork.

The taking down of the evergreens at Grace church and in private dwellings, where they have hung so gracefully during the holidays, reminds us that the season of Lent has come; inviting to serious meditation and reflection.

A rifle match of considerable interest took place last week between three members of our rifle club, all true marksmen, Charles Stockbridge, John Potter and A. H. B. Harend. Mr. Stockbridge, who seldom loses, won by four points.

The quarterly meeting services of the Methodist Episcopal Church will occur to-day and to-morrow. Rev. B. F. Crary, D. D., will preach this evening, and Sunday morning and evening. The sacrament of the Lord's supper will follow the morning sermon. Love feast at 3.30 p. m.

One of those transportation caravans often seen in our streets, three huge wagons lashed together, heavily laden with grain and merchandise, and hauled by six mules and horses, on the way to Fairplay, passed our doors this morning, an evidence that our merchants are not idle now-a-days.

The railroad celebration at Pueblo will be enlivened with music by the band of the 19th U. S. Infantry, celebrated for the excellence of its training and the perfection of its performances. It will be worth a journey to Pueblo to see this fine band in their gay uniform and to hear the spirit-stirring strains they will discourse.

A tidal wave of immigration may soon be expected. We are informed by a gentleman who knows whereof he speaks, that a number of Pennsylvanians will start for this section early in the Spring, attracted by the rich promise we give of future growth and prosperity, and others will follow after the inauguration of the Centennial.

On Friday evening last, about nine o'clock, the report of a gun was heard in the street, near the Gazette office, and a dog ran up the street on three legs howling piteously. We have not heard of any person being killed or injured by the ball, which is a wonder. It is possible the dog did something reprehensible—it is certain that the man who fired the gun did.

Rt. Rev. John Franklin Spalding, Missionary Bishop of Colorado, officiated and preached at Grace church, Colorado Springs, on Sunday morning and evening, the 27th ult., and also at Manitou in the afternoon. We understand that his annual visitation here to administer the rite of confirmation will be on Good Friday, which comes on the 14th of April proximo.

A wise man of large experience said at the house of one of our citizens last week: "In five years Colorado Springs will number at least five thousand inhabitants, and the railroad company will be obliged to widen the gauge of their road to meet the demands of their increased business." Were we at liberty to give his name it would add weight to the prediction.

Mr. and Mrs. Shields and family desire us to return thanks to the two fire companies and all citizens who exerted themselves so nobly and heroically to save their property in the fire on the 1st inst., and for the material aid, the hospitality and kindness which was shown them on that occasion. Hearts and homes were opened to them without number. No discrimination can be made, where all were so kind.

The business of prospecting for mines in this vicinity is diligently going on. Parties may be seen going to and returning from the mountains, with implements for work, and the assayers in ore in our town are kept constantly employed. We are informed by Messrs. Robinson & Kerr, on Pike's Peak avenue, that if the assays are not always satisfactory, the results are sufficiently promising to encourage prospectors.

The path at Manitou, following the windings of the creek, has been widened and improved lately for the convenience of visitors the coming season, and we hope the work will continue. A portion of the passage leading from one hotel to another is hardly safe, especially for a blind man in a dark night. We respectfully suggest that a light rustic fence along the creek where there are no bordering trees or shrubs, would ensure the safety of all pedestrians and add to the beauty of the walk.

We call special attention to the lecture expected at the Baptist church next Tuesday, the 7th. Rev. A. J. Frost, so favorably known to those who have heard him before, will lecture for the last time in Colorado Springs probably, it being his intention to leave the Territory soon. "The Wonders of the Heavens" will be his subject, and those who have heard the lecture speak of it in the most flattering terms. Admission has been placed at twenty-five cents, in order that all may attend who have any taste for a choice literary treat. Don't forget that Lecture begins at half past seven.

PERSONAL.

Gen. Charles Adams, Special U. S. Mail Agent, was at Bacon's Exchange on Thursday.

W. H. Buchtel, of Springfield, son-in-law of P. T. Barnum, was at Bacon's Exchange on Thursday.

D. W. Sherwood and Major Moorehouse, of Bridgeport, Conn., have been at Bacon's Exchange this week.

The Rev. H. B. and Mrs. Gage have settled down among us in their pleasant home on Nevada avenue.

John W. Jenkins, esq., ex-secretary of Colorado Territory, has been appointed U. S. Attorney for the Territory of Wyoming.

We received a very pleasant call on Tuesday from Chauncey L. Hall, Esq., of the Denver *Tribune*, who has been spending some days this week at the Crawford House, with his bride.

We regret to learn of the severe illness of Prof. L. G. A. Copley, principal of the Public Schools, who is suffering from an attack of erysipelas. He has the sympathy and best wishes of many friends.

We were gratified last Thursday by a call from Mr. T. F. Van Wagenen, E. M. President of the Miner's Review Publishing Company, and editor of the *Review*, of Denver. He was returning from an inspection of the mines and mining operations in and about Rosita where he had been gathering useful information for the people. Thus by personal observation and careful inquiry he is able to give the *Review* the high character it enjoys for accuracy and reliability.

A late number of the *Women's Journal* contains the following warm commendation of Mrs. Webster, who is one of our American artists, and wife of the minister who until recently had charge of Unity Church, in this place: "Mrs. C. B. Webster, formerly of Newburg, N. Y., is worthy of mention among American artists in Germany. For nearly two years she has worked steadily and industriously with the well known artist, Gustav Schmidt, of Hanover and her pictures are rarely equaled in fineness of finish and delicacy of touch. She makes the study of animals a specialty, and her work is so exquisitely done that she cannot fail to meet the appreciation at home which she deserves. Mrs. Webster will sail for New York some time in February."

We learn with regret that Mr. Arthur M. Merriam, who has resided in Colorado Springs and its vicinity for the last five years, and contributed much to establish the practicability and productiveness of sheep raising in Colorado, and now owning and occupying an extensive ranch well stocked with sheep, about five miles from our town, is about to establish himself some sixty miles east of here, in Bent county, where he, in company with Charles Thurlow and Archibald McIntyre, have purchased a large tract of land with abundance of water, called Steele's Fork, and where they propose to carry on the business of sheep and wool growing on a large scale. The price paid for the property, including implements and stock on hand, exceeds $20,000. Mr. Merriam says it is a sheep paradise. By a little damming of the stream they will make an artificial lake of some sixty acres. They have already visited Manitou Park to learn the mysteries of fish culture and secured a quantity of fish to cast into the clear running stream. They take immediate possession of the property, and henceforth Mr. Merriam's interest will be divided. For the present he retains his ranch here and leaves his flock, and says they will come here for supplies. Our citizens will regret that Mr. Merriam has thought it best to separate his interests from us, but will heartily wish him and his associates abundant success in their new enterprise.

MRS. ROUNDS' LECTURE.

The subject of Temperance is an almost threadbare one and offers but little opportunity for originality. It is the same dreary story of woe, want and crime, and its strongest opponents do not pretend to deny that intemperance destroys more lives than war, famine and pestilence put together, and wastes more money than is given to schools, churches and foreign missions. The warmest friends of temperance have so little hope of accomplishing anything that it is very probable that at the next town election they will either stay at home and let free whiskey carry the day or go over to the enemy and cast their votes for a license ordinance. We were therefore somewhat surprised to find the Presbyterian church comfortably filled last Saturday night to listen to Mrs. Rounds' lecture, and when we have said that with poor lights and a rather cold room, they sat and listened with deep interest more than an hour and a quarter, we need not add the assurance that all were satisfied with the entertainment, though a friend cynically remarked that there was no quarter to pay. Besides the address there was some singing by two young ladies with rather pretty faces and sweet voices, and prayer and scripture reading by the Rev. Mr. Gage. We feel sure the effort was not a vain one and hope for good results.

We are indebted to the Buffalo *Express*, N. Y., of the 21st ult., for the following complimentary notice: "We have received a copy of the Colorado Springs GAZETTE, a weekly paper nearly as large as the *Express*, and quite as handsome in point of quality, paper and typographical excellence as any of our exchanges. It is worthy of notice, because five years ago there was no sign of human beings about Colorado Springs beyond an Indian trail. Now there is an organized town of three thousand inhabitants there, with churches, school houses, a high school, three weekly newspapers and a thriving business. It is one of the best specimens of the extraordinary growth of towns in the West by what seems to be a process of spontaneous generation."

During the early part of this week the Crawford House has been so well supplied with guests that late comers have been obliged to go elsewhere for accommodation.

FIRE.

About 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning an alarm of fire was given, and a column of smoke was seen rising above the north end of the cottage occupied by Mrs. D. Shields, on the corner of Tejon and Bijou streets. The streets were immediately filled with citizens hastening to the rescue, some with pails and Babcock extinguishers, and with admirable promptness the fire company were on the spot with engine and hose and ladders, and although when we reached the scene the flames were curling over the roof and it seemed a hopeless thing to save the house, by united efforts of the firemen and citizens the fire was subdued and the main part of the building was saved, but in a greatly damaged condition. We were pleased to see the force from our office among the most active, and our foreman did good service in the most exposed position on the roof. We understand the damage is estimated at $350. No insurance.

If the vote upon the question of issuing water bonds were to be taken to-day we opine there would be a large majority in favor of the measure.

GALAXY CLUB.

The meeting of the Galaxy Club, held at the Library rooms on Friday evening, the 25th ult., was one of more than usual interest, and the attendance of both members and visitors was fair. The literary exercises consisted of a paper by Dr. Palmer, upon "Madura," and a debate upon woman suffrage. The paper by Dr. P., which was published in 1874, in a London periodical, was both historical and descriptive, giving a succinct account of the rise and progress of an old and well known city of Southern India, one "famed for the magnificence of its temples." The article also referred to the labors of the American Board of Missions in that field, and intimated that the traditional "mother-in-law" exercised her fell sway even in that distant land.

The debate which followed hinged upon one of the great questions of the day, viz: whether we should allow our wives, mothers, sisters and sweethearts to vote. Mrs. Shields and Mr. Ensign insisted that we should, that it would be highly proper so to do, while Messrs. Turner, Robinson and Palmer took the opposite view. After a spirited discussion the matter was forever set at rest by vote of the club, conceding the right of the ballot to all women not obnoxiously "strong-minded."

After this came recess, conversation, and arranging of programme for the next meeting. Several matters of business were then taken up and disposed of, after which the club adjourned.

MINING DISTRICT.

A large number of miners and others interested in mining property met at the office of Lawton and Smith last Saturday evening for the purpose of organizing a mining district in this locality. L. F. Hollingsworth was chosen chairman of the meeting and O. L. Matthews secretary. After a brief statement by the chairman, resolutions were adopted substantially as follows.

1. The object of this and future meetings shall be to promote the interests of lode mining in the vicinity of Colorado Springs.

2. That monthly gatherings of miners, for the purpose of public and private intercourse and interchange of ideas upon the varied subjects connected with mining industry, would be conducive to mutual good will and to the dissemination of useful information, and that such meetings be held at times and places to be hereafter determined.

3. That all owners of mining property in the vicinity of Colorado Springs be and are hereby invited to participate in the deliberations of this and future meetings, and that the voices of none but actual owners of mining property be recognized.

4. All disputes arising between miners as to the title to mining property, and all differences or difficulties shall be submitted to a meeting of miners for adjustment; said meeting to be called by notice given ten days previously and published in the county papers.

5. That a mining district be formed to be called and known as the "Colorado Springs Mining District," embracing a strip of territory twelve miles in width, the east line of which shall pass through the eastern limit of the town of Colorado Springs; the north and south lines of the district to be the north and south lines of the county.

On motion, a committee, consisting of Messrs. Hollingsworth, Mathers, Requa, Aiken and Matthews, were appointed to form by-laws for the government of the district, and report the same to the next meeting.

Also an executive committee was chosen, consisting of Messrs. Hodges, Ensign and Benbow; this committee to provide place for and give notice of next meeting, &c.

The meeting then adjourned to meet again Saturday evening, March 11th—the place of meeting to be duly published in the city papers.

We have carefully examined the beautiful sideboard made by Mr. Fred. Ege, and now in his Centennial cabinet shop, on Pike's Peak avenue. We are surprised to find that we have such an artist in cabinet work and carving in our town, and we learned with regret that he is not steadily employed in his proper work, but is obliged to make cheap furniture, to support his family. The sideboard is very beautiful and would be an ornament in any dining-room. It is made mostly of Colorado pine, is 8 feet high, 6 feet wide, 2 feet deep, with mirror on upper part 18 by 36 inches, with fine carvings in walnut and other ornamentation. Below are drawers and doors, all trimmed, carved and inlaid with black walnut. We are informed that our enterprising townsman, Major McAllister, has offered a cabinet to be made of Colorado pine and cedar, to send to the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, intending it for the exhibition of specimens of ores and minerals to be collected in this vicinity.

MINING NOTES,

REPORTED WEEKLY BY THE COLORADO SPRINGS MINING AGENCY

EL PASO COUNTY

The weather continues most favorable for mining and the past week has been largely devoted to prospecting for new mines, the working assessments and the development of a large number of those previously staked. The discoveries of new lodes made has been greater than during the previous weeks, and the number of claims taken nearly as great. How many this is would be difficult even to approximate, and still more so the number likely to prove valuable.

The most promising discoveries of the week are those made on Rock Creek, on Little Round-tain, ten to twelve miles south of Colorado Springs. Assays of over $100 per ton have been had from surface ores of some of the lodes. What they are is not yet being determined, being as far as heretofore found in the Territory. As as now three parts of silver ore of gold ore it is believed the gold will predominate when depth is attained. It is said that the true gold lodes of the base of Cheyenne Mountain are to be found there, but we have seen none. Several of the lodes are being sunk upon and by another week more will be known of the quality and richness of the ores.

A wagon road has been constructed to the Eclipse Mine, in which Messrs Leonard, Arnold and Sundell lately invested, and preparations are being made for the shipment of ore. The mine will be worked day and night with three shifts of hands. This mine is the first discovery made on Cheyenne Mountain and is situated at the foot of the mountain six miles distant from Colorado Springs.

Many other claims are being opened up on this vein along the whole length of the mountain. Not enough has yet been done in any of these new openings to show how they will compare with the Eclipse but being located on each side of it and carrying the same kinds of ore it is reasonable to suppose that some of them at east will be paying.

Higher up the mountain assessments are being worked on quite a number of claims and on several different lodes. Some of these promise very well, but it will be necessary to ascertain the value of ore at greater depth to determine their real worth. None but surface assays have yet been had. These showed from $8 to $20 to the ton, saving one ore vein, on which an assay of $145 was obtained by Mr. Terry. The will show more silver than gold.

The Hon C B Sawyer of Pittsburg, who was here last week has purchased 100 acres of land from Burr & Lamb bordering on Cheyenne Mountain for the tunnel it contained the Watkins Lode crossing a portion of it. It is Mr Sawyer's intention to erect works for the reduction of the ore.

Mr Sawyer is interested in other claims which he himself has located some of which look very promising.

Messrs Moore & Copley are arranging for the running of a tunnel to cut the Fulsom Lode, situated on the north side of North Cheyenne Creek. This is to cut the lode at the depth of near 200 feet below the surface. The Fulsom is one of the best defined lodes yet discovered and if it is the depth would go far towards determining the worth of all the lodes bearing the same class of mineral. The mountain being very precipitous at the place of the proposed tunnel the new would be reached in a distance of 60 or 70 feet. Fifty feet beyond this is a parallel lode of equal promise.

Six hundred feet east of this the Watkins Lode crosses the creek and is there claimed by the same parties and Mr Meek and others. The lode here shows a width of near 100 feet.

One mile south of North Cheyenne Creek the Fulsom Lode is claimed and the Pearson staked for Mr Sawyer. The lode here appears to be capped and the outcrop rock has not yet been found.

North of Bear Creek, directly west of Colorado Springs, a limestone lode bearing the same class of ore has been staked as the Goods lode. No assay yet received.

The required work on the claim has been done on the Umpire Lode situated west of Manitou. It is a promising mine gives good promise and the showing shows of free milling ore. Further work will be done on it soon for the purpose of ascertaining the worth of the ores at greater depth.

A half mile south of Manitou Grant & Parker are opening a lode mining quartz and talc which. It everywhere a width of 10 feet between walls of granite and gives perhaps, the best surface indications of any lode we have seen. No assay has been had, but that it will carry well along at a great depth can be seen from the outcrop.

One mile north of the Umpire Mr Reed and others have been at work on and off for several months. Their lode in position and material resembles that of Grant & Parker's last described but much more decomposed. They have now reached a depth of near 30 feet, and are coming to solid matter. Their assay from this mine showed $5 to the ton silver and no trace of gold. The last ran $30 63, out ten percent of which was silver.

Beyond this north Henry Payton and others are at work with equally good show of mineral. Four claims of 1500 feet each have been taken on the lode.

The Ute Pass Lode at Manitou continues to improve with depth. This will soon be thoroughly tested by the milling of eight tons of the ore and if it runs one half of what the assays show the ore to contain arrangements for a stamp mill will be at once made. The lode has been traced and claimed about one and a half miles, and shows an average width of 50 feet, all of which is free gold bearing ore.

Other lodes are still being found about Manitou, but none others that will compare with the Ute Pass in width, or, as yet, in richness of ore, although giving good promise of value.

An assay has just been had from the Treasure Vault, Cheyenne Mountain, which shows $4 28 to the ton, and the Gen Palmer $33 67. Still higher assays from other lodes are reported, but we have not traced them up to a reliable source. Those showing in the thousands we prefer not to give without the particulars for fear of misleading.

The tunnel on the Legal Tender, North Cheyenne Creek, is now in 70 feet, and the work is carried on day and night. Latest assays showed an average of over $24 to the ton, mostly gold, the proportion of which is increasing as depth is gained. For the last few feet they have been working in iron pyrites, which is considered a favorable indication. No doubt now remains but that the ores of this and all other lodes in this part of North Cheyenne Creek contain tellurium ores, and depth only is needed to render them paying mines.

Messrs Slack & Withers, who have charge of the work of the Legal Tender, are opening the Whale Lode, situated just above. This shows much better at this depth now reached than did the Legal Tender.

Several other lodes are being opened in the same vicinity, all of which are similar in appearance, quality of the crevice matter, and being strong and true fissure veins. If one is found to be rich, all must be. Parties interested are confident of having a good thing in the future.

Some promising lodes have been found in the vicinity of Cameron's Cone, but no work has yet been done upon them. Encouraging float is brought in from South Cheyenne Creek, and some lodes have been staked there, but some of the slopes being covered more or less with snow little prospecting has yet been done.

Mills and reduction works of different kinds are now being talked of, but it is wisely concluded to move slowly and more fully test the mines and ores before deciding upon the erection of works of any kind. This point settled favorably we may expect the erection of a number to be commenced soon after, for the amount of ore is almost unlimited and inexhaustible. A few weeks at furthest must decide this point.

It is often asked why it is, if our mountains are full of mineral bearing veins, that they were not discovered sooner. The lodes were known to exist but the ores of all are so different from those worked in other parts of the Territory, that they were not supposed to be mineral bearing, as it was at Sunshine, by even those of the greatest and most varied experience. Excepting the lodes of North Cheyenne Creek, which resemble in their material those of Gold Hill, at Sunshine, all others appear to be new to the most experienced miners, and would be passed over by them without exciting the least suspicion of their containing valuable metals.

We were just shown by Mr Wm Gardner samples of gold bearing ores found by him about nine miles distant, which differ from anything we have yet seen from this county. The ore closely resembles that of the Kansas Lode, Montgomery District, Park County. Assay shows 1 oz gold, 9 ozs silver. Vein, good width and true fissure.

Some good looking ores are being brought in from Bear Creek. We know of no portion of our mountains which have been prospected in which mineral is not found. What all this will end in is yet to be seen, but if one claim in twenty shall prove a paying mine, the number of paying mines would still be great, and from their great size, the amount of ores enormous.

OBITUARY.

Rear Admiral Silas H. Stringham, of the United States navy, died last Monday at his home in Brooklyn. He was born in Middletown, N. Y. His first appointment in the navy as midshipman was made in June, 1810, and his first active service was in the frigate President in 1811-12, during which he participated in the engagements with the British ships Little Belt and Belvidere.

He was commissioned as lieutenant in 1814, and while holding this rank took part in the capture of the Algerine vessels in 1815.

He was promoted to be commodore in 1831, and, as such officer, commanded the sloop-of-war John Adams, in 1836-37, and had command of the New York navy yard in 1840.

In 1841 he was made a captain, in the command of the frigate Independence in 1843, the New York navy yard in 1845-46, the ship Ohio of the Pacific squadron, during the Mexican war, the Norfolk navy yard in 1852, the Mediterranean squadron from 1852 to 1855, the Boston navy yard from 1856 to 1860, and the North Atlantic blockading squadron in 1861. While holding the latter position his command embraced the whole eastern coast, from Virginia to Cape Florida, over which he was to establish, with a small force, an effective blockade.

He commanded in person the expedition to Cape Hatteras Inlet, in which General Butler commanded the land forces. The expedition was very successful, the rebel forts Hatteras and Clark surrendering after great loss, with their entire forces in command of Commodore Barron, who had left the United States navy. The Union forces did not lose a man.

In September, 1861, Flag Officer Stringham was relieved of his command at his own request. He was commissioned a rear admiral on the 16th of July, 1862. He was 78 years old.

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES

George Washington—First President of the United States, was born at Bridge's Creek, near the Potomac River, in Virginia, February 22, 1732. He was inaugurated for the first term April 30, 1789, re-elected in 1793. Died December 14 1799. John Adams was Vice President during both terms, and the seat of government was at New York.

John Adams—Second President of the United States, was born at Braintree, Mass., October 19, 1735. He was inaugurated March 4, 1797, and served one term. He died at Braintree, July 4, 1826. Thomas Jefferson was Vice President.

Thomas Jefferson—Third President of the United States, was born at Shadwell, Virginia, April 13, 1743. He was inaugurated March 4, 1801, and served two terms. He died July 4, 1826. Aaron Burr was Vice President during the first term, and George Clinton during the second.

James Madison—Fourth President of the United States, was born near Port Royal on the Rappahannock, March 16, 1751. He was inaugurated March 4, 1809, and served two terms. He died June 28, 1836. George Clinton was Vice President during the first term, and Elbridge Gerry during the second.

James Monroe—Fifth President of the United States, was born in Westmoreland County, Va., April 26, 1758. He was inaugurated March 4, 1817, and served two terms. He died in New York City, July 4, 1831. Daniel D. Tompkins, of New York, was Vice President during the two terms.

John Quincy Adams—Sixth President of the United States, was born at Braintree, now Quincy, Mass., July 11, 1767. Inaugurated March 4, 1825. Served one term. Died at Washington, February 23, 1848. John C. Calhoun was Vice President.

Andrew Jackson—Seventh President of the United States, was born at Waxhaw, Lancaster County, S. C., in 1767. He was inaugurated March 4, 1829, and served two terms. He died at Hermitage, Tenn., June 8, 1845. John C. Calhoun was Vice President during the first term, and Martin Van Buren during the second.

Martin Van Buren—Eighth President of the United States, was born at Kinderhook, New York, September 5, 1782. He was inaugurated March 4, 1837, and served one term. He died July 24, 1862. Richard M. Johnson was Vice President.

William Henry Harrison—Ninth President of the United States, was born at Berkeley, Charles City County, Virginia, February 9th, 1773. He was inaugurated March 4, 1841. Died at Washington, April 4, 1841. John Tyler was Vice President.

John Tyler—Tenth President of the United States, was born at Williamsburg, Va., March 29, 1790. Took the oath of office April 6, 1841. He died at Richmond, January 18, 1862.

James K. Polk—Eleventh President of the United States, was born at Mecklenberg, N. C., November 2, 1795. He was inaugurated March 4, 1845. He died at Nashville, June 15, 1849. George M. Dallas was Vice President.

Zachary Taylor—Twelfth President of the United States, was born in Orange County, Va., November 2, 1784. He was inaugurated March 4, 1849. Died at Washington, July 9, 1850. Millard Fillmore was Vice President.

Millard Fillmore—Thirteenth President of the United States, was born at Summer Hill, Cayuga County, New York, January 7, 1800. Took the oath of office July 10, 1850.

Frank in Pierce—Fourteenth President of the United States, was born at Hillsborough, N. H., November 23, 1804. He was inaugurated March 4, 1853. Served one term. Died at Concord, October 8, 1869. William R. King was Vice President.

James Buchanan—Fifteenth President of the United States, was born at Stony Batter, Franklin County, Pa., April 23, 1791. He was inaugurated March 4, 1857. Served one term. Died June 1, 1868. John C. Breckenridge was Vice President.

Abraham Lincoln—Sixteenth President of the United States, was born in Hardin County, Ky., February 12, 1809. He was inaugurated, first term, March 4, 1861. Re-elected and inaugurated, for second term, March 4, 1865. Assassinated by John Wilkes Booth, April 14, 1865. Vice President, first term, Hannibal Hamlin, second term Andrew Johnson.

Andrew Johnson—Seventeenth President of the United States, was born at Raleigh, N. C., December 29, 1808. Took the oath of office April 15, 1865, the day after the assassination of President Lincoln.

Ulysses S. Grant—Eighteenth President of the United States, was born at Mount Pleasant, Clermont County, Ohio, April 27, 1822. Inaugurated March 4, 1869. Schuyler Colfax Vice President. Re-elected and inaugurated for second term, March 4, 1873, with Henry Wilson Vice President. Mr. Wilson died November 22, 1875.

James Morris, a Georgetown assayer, highly skilled in metallurgy, has discovered a process whereby he can force the silver, in threads, from a piece of ore, without separating it entirely from the rock. A specimen in possession of Commodore Decatur shows a heavy bunch of silver threads fine as the fibres of flax or of muscle, and falling over the ore as the hair falls over the scalp. These threads can be smoothed down, straightened out, or manipulated any way with a fine tooth comb. Mr. Morris, by the same or a similar process, is also able to extract the molten silver and shape it into a perfect rose on the surface of the ore. He does other things quite as amazing, and Commodore Decatur calls him the "Wizard of Metallurgy." The secret of doing these things is known only to himself, and he refuses to divulge it. He will bestow his best skill on a specimen to be exhibited at the Centennial. Mr Morris already has more orders than he can fill.—*News.*

FARM AND GARDEN.

NOTES FOR MARCH.

By an Old Settler.

Spring has come, and every farmer should improve the time in doing up his work preparatory to planting. Irrigating ditches should be put in order, every one will need repair. The bottoms and sides should have careful dressing to give them a smooth and even surface, allowing the water to have free and easy flow.

Wheat should be sown in this month when ever it can be got in in good condition. It is better, however to be a little late and have the ground in good order in the present condition of the ground seeds will not generally vegetate, and it will be better to irrigate before than after sowing.

From all the information I have been able to obtain I believe the field pea will prove itself one of the most valuable crops that the Colorado farmer can raise. It will doubtless be of more than average yield with grain, and will require less labor in cultivating and harvesting, and for the purpose of feeding stock is equal to corn, and is almost proof against the ravages of the grasshopper.

The gardener has many things that he can do in this month. Where his ground has not had a dressing of manure it should at once receive it. It is better to have one acre of our ordinary land well manured than two acres without any. Where the ground has not been enriched it should be plowed at the earliest practicable moment, so as to be benefited by the late frosts and be mellowed by them. Onion seed should be sown in the fore part of the month. Lettuce, radishes, and peas may be planted late in the month if the weather is seasonable. Hot beds may be prepared and planted the last of the month. As a general rule, however, it is safe to plant seeds in the hot bed about six weeks before you wish to transplant.

I trust the gardener as well as the farmer will plant and cultivate to the extent of his ability. Should the recent discoveries of precious metals in our vicinity prove valuable a large amount of produce will be in demand at good prices. I do not think that the grasshoppers will be troublesome in this section the coming season, and trust no one will be deterred from planting on their account.

Cattle here have come through the Winter so far very well. The critical time with them is just at hand. Many of the old and weaker ones will need attention. Cows coming in should be looked after. All old cows and oxen fit for the butcher should go to the market at once.

The unusually mild Winter and small quantity of snow have been most favorable for sheep. The consequence is that when the flockmaster has used only ordinary care and diligence his sheep are in fine condition. However, as with cattle, the critical time has just come, and it will not be unusual to have severe snow storms in the next six weeks. It behooves every sheep owner to exercise great care and vigilance in attending to his flocks. I hope to see the one hundred and twenty thousand dollars received for the wool clip of our county last season increased to at least two hundred thousand dollars next.

RAILROAD ITEMS.

PASSENGER RATES BETWEEN EASTERN CITIES AND COLORADO SPRINGS.

Passenger Rates from principal cities East to Colorado Springs were reduced $7 40 on February 1.

From Chicago	$56 00	From St Louis	$50 00
Cincinnati	59 50	Toledo	63 00
Detroit	64 00	Buffalo	70 20
Albany	75 30	N Y City,	77 00
Boston	81 00	Philadelphia	75 00
Pittsburg	69 50	Rochester, N Y	71 60
Wash'n, D C	73 85	Kansas City	39 00
		(via Kansas Pacific)	

FREIGHT RATES FROM KANSAS CITY TO COLORADO SPRINGS.

1st class, per 100 lbs	$2 70
2d " "	2 10
3d " "	1 85
4th " "	1 50
Special	1 45
Horse and Mule Shoes, Stoves—Owners' Risk, Iron, Nails, and Fence Wire, car loads—20,000 lbs	260 00

Grain, car loads—20,000 lbs, from points on Kansas Pacific Railroad to Colorado Springs, the same as to Denver.

FREIGHT RATES.

CHICAGO, Feb 11.—The railroad companies which were recently in the pool that has now ceased its operations, have agreed to the following rates on fourth class freight:

FROM CHICAGO

To Boston	55	To Philadelphia	45
To New York	50	To Baltimore	45

Grains, 5@5 cents cheaper.

FROM ST LOUIS

To Boston	6[illegible]	To Philadelphia	53
To New York	58	To Baltimore	50

Grains 6 cents cheaper.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS

To Boston	50	To Philadelphia	40
To New York	45	To Baltimore	37

Grains, 3@4 cents cheaper.

FROM CINCINNATI

To Boston	47	To Philadelphia	37
To New York	42	To Baltimore	32

Grains, 4½ cents cheaper.

FROM LOUISVILLE

To Boston	50	To Philadelphia	44
To New York	49	To Baltimore	39

FROM PEORIA AND PEKIN

To Boston	60	To Philadelphia	50
To New York	55	To Baltimore	49

Grains, 5 cents cheaper.

FROM BURLINGTON AND KEOKUK

To Boston	63	To Philadelphia	55
To New York	60	To Baltimore	53½

Grains, 5 cents cheaper.

FROM QUINCY AND HANNIBAL

To Boston	65	To Philadelphia	57
To New York	62	To Baltimore	56

Grains, 6 cents cheaper.

FROM ROCK ISLAND AND DAVENPORT

To Boston	65	To Philadelphia	55
To New York	60	To Baltimore	53

Grains, 5@5 cheaper.

FROM ST JOE, ATCHISON, LEAVENWORTH, AND KANSAS CITY

To Boston	78	To Philadelphia	68
To New York	75	To Baltimore	65

Grains, 8 cents cheaper.

This schedule was reported by the committee which was appointed at the meeting recently held here by all the freight agents of railroads doing business directly with the points interested in the change, or by means of other roads. It is based on actual mileage.

The first passenger train over the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad from the East arrived in Pueblo on Tuesday evening.

It is the intention of the A., T. & S. F. Company to make their freight transfers with the D. & R. G. on the south side of the river at Pueblo, and their passenger depot will be on the north side.

The Walsenburg *Independent* says: We have just been informed that our prosperous neighbors in Cucharas propose a grand railway celebration in honor of the Denver and Rio Grande at an early day.

The railroad celebration at Pueblo has been fixed for Tuesday of next week, March 7th.

Out in Colorado, says the Philadelphia *Press*, they celebrated Washington's Birthday by driving the last nail spiking down the last rail in a new division of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway, extending it from Pueblo to Cucharas. The building of this road, which, by the way, is another narrow-gauge triumph, in itself was something of a railroad exploit, the entire distance of fifty-two miles having been laid in thirty days. As a financial achievement, however, it was a still greater exploit, being, we think, the first railway enterprise *in toto* projected, organized, and executed on the ground since the panic. Every dollar, we believe, expended has been subscribed and paid since the crash, and in the midst of the protracted depression of these gloomy times. Pennsylvania may lay share in the price of this achievement, whose success is mainly due to the indomitable self-reliance and persistent energy of General William J. Palmer, a Chester-County Quaker by birth and a Philadelphian by education, being a graduate of the "Pennsylvania Railroad" College.

The progress of the Denver & Rio Grande road southward is one of the best signs of the Spring. It has now reached a point a mosque south, 170 miles from Denver, and will push right on to Trinidad. The Denver & Rio Grande may be a narrow road, but it is getting to be a long one. We all enjoy the success and steady progress of this independent line.—*Times.*

CENTENNIAL.

California is arranging for a continuous display of her beautiful fruits at the show by means of refrigerator cars.

Eleven car loads of articles from Sweden and Norway for the Centennial exhibition have arrived at Philadelphia.

The Emperor of Brazil has leased a twelve months' front house in West Philadelphia for the Summer, and the frugal Quaker owning it charges him only $50,000.

An autograph letter of Benjamin Franklin, dated 21 years before the Declaration of Independence, and addressed to John Williams, of Boston, of whom Franklin bought paper, has been discovered in New York City, and will be on exhibition at the Centennial.

Major J. W. Powell, in charge of the United States Geological and Geographical Survey of the Territories, is about to make a tour through Arizona and New Mexico to collect specimens and curiosities, and make plaster casts representing the various tribal peculiarities of the Indians in those Territories. These will be placed on exhibition at Philadelphia.

Messrs Flood & O'Brien who own the consolidated Virginia and California Mining Companies propose to exhibit the product of their mines for one month in gold and silver at the Philadelphia Centennial. The amount is expected to reach $10,000,000. The silver is to be worked up into 4,500 silver bricks, weighing 150 tons. The bricks could be laid so as to form a building large enough for several persons to enter at the same time, and our visitors from over the sea might we be expected to fancy that they have strayed into Aladdin's palace.

The geographical distribution of the vote for and against the Centennial appropriation was a little curious. Only sixteen Republican votes were against the bill. Of these Indiana furnished three, Illinois two, Iowa two, and Michigan four, eleven in all that group of our States, leaving but five for all the rest of the country. There were fifty-eight Democratic votes for the bill. These included all the Louisiana Democrats, three, four of the six Texas members, ten of the seventeen Pennsylvania Democrats, all the Massachusetts Democrats, including Gen Banks, all the New Jersey Democrats who voted, and all of that party from the Pacific coast. Georgia, Alabama, North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri gave a most unanimous votes against the proposition.

Queen Victoria, has accepted the following pictures at the disposal of the Centennial Commission: "The Marriage of the Young Princess," by Northcote, "The Marriage of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales," by Frith, both from Buckingham Palace; "The Meeting of the Members of the Royal Academy," Zoffany, an engraving, from Windsor Castle, Hayter's portrait of "Her Majesty's Coronation in Buckingham Palace," and Benj West's "Death of Wolfe," from Hampton Court Palace. The Royal Academy will send to Philadelphia paintings and busts by a large number of deceased members. South Kensington Museum will contribute an interesting and instructive collection, together with a history of the use of art industry in England.

It is understood that the home of Washington at Mount Vernon is to be put in thorough repair before the arrival of visitors to the Centennial, a ter plans drawn by Mr. Van Campen Taylor, the architect, of New York. Mr Taylor visited the homestead recently, and is now engaged in drawing plans of the entire building, so that in case of its destruction by fire it may be rebuilt exactly as it now stands. Along the entire east side of the house runs a high piazza facing the river. The length of this is 94 feet, and the width 12. The balustrade above the piazza is somewhat rotted and requires to be rebuilt, and the same kind of wood will be employed in the reconstruction as was originally used. At the south end of the house, and opening from Washington's library, there is a portico about 10 by 16 feet in size. This was erected about the year 1790, when Washington added two wings to the original house of Lawrence Washington. This, too, is to be rebuilt, and the necessary repairs will be made early in the coming Spring. On this piazza stands the pillar, and the bell, in which Washington used to summon his horse, which was kept saddled and bridled in readiness for his call.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

Philadelphia is so located that a large section of country can be drained at comparatively little cost. A through New Jersey vegetable patches have been planted by farmers with an idea of meeting an extra demand, while the facilities for obtaining meat at the abattoir of the Pennsylvania Railroad, on the west bank of the Schuylkill, will be unrivaled. Merchants are already soliciting consignments of provisions from New York State, localities that heretofore found a market in New York City, farmers and dairymen generally are increasing their stock to supply milk and butter. The large dairies of New York, Western Pennsylvania, and Ohio, that previously manufactured cheese on an extensive scale, propose now to turn their attention to supplying butter. A firm that generally packed 50,000 dozen eggs, and kept them in good condition for a number of years by a patent process, has this year packed 500,000 dozen. Another sample of the enterprise which has been manifested in preparing for the Centennial can be found in the project of a party of capitalists who have invested upwards of $200,000 in poultry. This they have packed in a frozen condition in a store house on the White Mountains, and propose delivering it in refrigerator cars. Provision dealers are investing largely in hams and cured meats.

While noticeable improvements have been made in the hotel accommodations of Philadelphia in anticipation of an extraordinary demand during the Centennial season, many of the housekeepers have signified an intention of a so providing largely for the reception of visitors. From the interest already displayed in this movement it is calculated that at least 125,000 people can be comfortably lodged here—that is, 35,000, in the hotels and 90,000 in private houses. These figures have been reached partially by the investigations of the Centennial Lodging House Agency, after a canvass of the less than one half of the city, and by a comparison of the number of dwelling-houses and population in the city with New York. Then, in addition to this, considering the available and vacant store room that could be brought into requisition in quartering visiting organizations, the facilities of serving meals at the various eating saloons, scattered throughout the city, and calculated to furnish over 200,000 meals a day, the establishment of restaurants within the Centennial grounds capable of furnishing over 35,000 meals in one hour, it would seem apparent that ample facilities for eating and lodging visitors will be provided. The American restaurant of Messrs. Tobison & Pedrout will be managed so as to serve 5,000 meals in an hour, or 50,000 meals in a day; Mercer's Southern Restaurant will feed 2,000 people at one sitting, while Sucreau's New York Restaurant and Goyard's French Restaurant will feed over 15,000 people. The calculations thus far made as to probable attendance at the exhibition have figured the daily arrivals in Philadelphia at 20,000. With an average of ten days for a visit, and a daily outlay for each visitor of $5, there would be $100,000 expended here each day, or a total of $200,000,000 during the Centennial season. This is a very important consideration in determining the benefits Philadelphia will derive from the success of the exhibition. But it is not only promised that the fair will excel all others in the character of exhibits, etc., since, as a prominent member of the Centennial Board of Finance has assured a *Times* reporter, the exhibition will prove a financial success, and thus carry off the palm from all the world's fairs yet held, none of them having paid expenses. The greatest obstacle the Centennial authorities had to contend with in providing accommodations for visitors, after the question of lodgings had been disposed of, was the difficulty in securing provisions to feed such a great mass of people as would congregate here. But the matter worked itself out. It was feared that vegetables would be scarce, and that butter, eggs, and meats would command enormous prices. This at first sight appeared inevitable. No method of providing against a scarcity appeared feasible, and several hotel keepers and speculators, to guard against too great an advance in prices, made contracts for buying butter at $1 per pound, and other provisions in proportion. It is not likely, however that these extreme precautions will prove at all profitable, and there will be no increase in the price of provisions if a careful investigation into the preparations already inaugurated can be relied upon as an indication.

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

We publish below an act of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Colorado, providing for terms of the District Court in the Third Judicial District, including the county of El Paso:

An act to provide terms of Court in the Third Judicial District:

Be it enacted by the Council and House of Representatives of Colorado Territory:

SECTION 1. That terms of the District Court shall be held hereafter at the county seats of the several counties in the Third Judicial District, commencing on the days following in each and every year, that is to say: In the county of El Paso, on the first Monday in April, and the fourth Monday in October, in the county of Fremont, on the third Monday in April, and the second Monday in November, in the county of Bent, on the first Monday in May, and the fourth Monday in November; in the county of Pueblo, on the third Monday in May, and the second Monday in December; in the county of Las Animas, on the third Monday in July, and the first Monday in January; in the county of Huerfano, on the third Monday in January; in the county of Costilla, on the first Monday in August; in the county of Conejos, on the second Monday in August; in the county of Rio Grande, on the third Monday in August, in the county of San Juan, on the first Monday in September, in the county of Hinsdale, on the third Monday in September, in the county of Saguache, on the first Monday in October.

SEC. 2. The district court herein appointed to be held in the county of Pueblo, shall have and exercise, within the Third Judicial District, the jurisdiction of a circuit and district court of the United States, and causes, civil and criminal, arising in said district, under the constitution and laws of the United States, shall be heard and determined in the said district court of Pueblo County.

SEC 3. All criminal causes and proceedings, pending in any of the said district courts, upon change of venue or otherwise, shall be tried, heard, and determined at the terms of such courts herein appointed, whether such terms shall be held at an earlier or later day than those heretofore appointed.

SEC 4. All civil causes, issues, and proceedings instituted, pending, or brought in any of the said district courts, in which process has been issued, or publication had, prior to the passage of this act returnable to any term of court, as provided by existing law, shall be deemed and held to be pending in such courts, at the term fixed by this act, next succeeding the term to which such process has been made returnable, provided, that in all cases in which by this act a term of court is appointed to be held at an earlier day than that to which process has been made returnable, according to existing law, as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the plaintiff to sue out, and for the clerk to issue process returnable to the term of court provided by this act, and thereafter the suit, action, or proceeding, shall be conducted as if the same had been originally brought to the term of such court, fixed by this act. And this act shall apply to recognizances taken in all criminal cases pending on change of venue or otherwise.

SEC 5. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are repealed, but any court that is now sitting pursuant to law, may continue its session, notwithstanding such repeal, in the same manner as if this act had not been passed.

SEC 6. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved February 8, 1876.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS,

for the two weeks ending March 1, 1876,

REPORTED BY ENSIGN & CO.,

Real Estate, Loan and Insurance Agents, Huerfano Street.

A D Maxwell to A P Oliver, parts of lots 1 and 2 in block 101 . . . $2,000

Lillie Maxwell to A D Maxwell, portion of lots 1 and 2 in block 101 . . . 1,000

Elizabeth F Wolf to Edwin P Eaton, lots 1, 2, and 26 in block 245 . . . 575

Edwin Eaton to James L Rennie, the rear 50 feet of lot 26 in Elizabeth F Wolf's subdivision of block 245, addition No 1 1

Henry Burr and Henry W Lamb to Edward Leonard and Reuben S Leonard, an undivided ½ interest in and to the ½ of the southeast ¼ of section 11, township 15, range 67 175

A P Oliver to Lillie Maxwell, north ½, northwest ¼, and southeast ¼ of northwest ¼, and northeast ¼ of southwest ¼, section 11, township 11, range 67, and 60 acres in sections 2 and 11, township 11, range 67 . . . 2,000

Geo A Wilcox to Chas S Austin, north west ¼ of southeast ¼ section 2 township 16 range 65 250

Geo W Lees to Wm M Ayer, tract in northwest ¼ of southeast ¼ section 6 township 14 range 67 500

Lewis Watkins to Wm Unrugh, undivided ½ of southeast ¼ section 11 township 15 range 67 250

United States to Henry Gure, northeast ¼ of southwest ¼ section 7 township 11 range 66, patent . . . . . .

United States to Thomas Neese, north ½ of northwest ¼ section 13 and west ½ southwest ¼ section 12 township 11 range 67, patent . . . . .

United States to Alex L Boyd, south east ¼ of southwest ¼ section 13 and northeast ¼ of northwest ¼ of north east ¼ section 24 township 15 range 67; patent . . . .

United States to Richard Gaines, north ½ of southeast ¼ and southeast ¼ of southeast ¼ section 11 township 15 range 67; patent . . . .

Sam Payne and wife to Mary Latimer, lot 23 block A Manitou 1500

Irving Howbert, Trustee, to Newell Cogman, lots 7 and 8 block 72, less 35 feet off east end 1,650

John Thorn to A G Oliver, north ½ of northwest ¼ and southeast ¼ of northwest ¼ and northeast ¼ of southwest ¼ section 11 township 11 range 67 . . 800

R E Gaines to Richard Gaines, north west ¼ section 13 township 15 range 67 200

United States to R E Gaines, northwest ¼ section 13 township 15 range 67; patent . . . .

United States to Oscar V Rose, east ½ of northeast ¼ section 11, and north west ¼ of northwest ¼ section 12 township 15 range 67; patent . . . .

Colorado City Town Co. to Mary J Burrow, lots 10 and 11 block 197 . . . 5

Lewis Davis to E L Gould, south ½ of southwest ¼ of southwest ¼ section 24 and west ½ and southeast ¼ of northwest ¼ section 25 township 15 range 67 . . . . $ 200

Smith C Foote to D W Fingley, part of lots 1 and 2 block 101 100

Chas Stockbridge, Trustee, to C E Wellesley, lot 50x190 in block 247 . . . 225

C E Wellesley to G M Arnold, lot same as above 350

Chas Stockbridge, Trustee, to Thomas Livesey, lots 12 and 13 in Bristol's subdivision of block 229 addition No. 1 . 420

Same to same, west ½ of northwest ¼ section 5 township 12 range 68 . . . 150

A train of forty-seven cars loaded with ties rolled down from the Divide, and out through Pueblo to the end of the Denver & Rio Grande track, the other day. It was the longest train that ever passed over the road.

BORN.

DAVIS.—On Thursday, Feb. 24, at Manitou, to the wife of Dr. Isaac Davis, a daughter.

DIED.

HUME.—On Monday, of congestion of the lungs, at his residence in Williams' Cañon, Mr. Hume.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MEETING OF WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

The annual election of officers of the Wool Growers' Association will be held at the store of E. L. Martin, Colorado Springs, on Tuesday, the 7th day of March. A full attendance is requested. J. W. WHEELER, Pres.
JAS. STEELE, Sec.

BOARDING,

From $6 to $9 per week, at Rock Ledge Ranch, near the Garden of the Gods.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, an old physician, retired, from active practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India Missionary, the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints. after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a conscientious desire to relieve human suffering, he will send (*free of charge*), to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for preparing and successfully using. Sent by return mail by addressing, DR W C. STEVENS, Munroe Block, Syracuse, N. Y.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Pocket books at Dubridge's.

The accommodations and fare at the Crawford House cannot be excelled.

Eggs at 20 cents per dozen at retail, 16 cents per dozen at wholesale, at JOHN DOAKS.

Every one visiting the Crawford House pronounces it first class in every respect.

Perfumery for children, sweethearts, wives, and mothers, at City Drug Store.

Don't forget the Crawford House when you are in town.

For Rifles, new and second hand, and to borrow money on personal security, go to C. Stockbridge. All kinds of fire-arms bought.

Dr Palmer can be found at Palmer & Lorentz's drug store, and will attend to professional calls.

Messrs Peck & Dana, of the Manitou House, are managing that house to the universal satisfaction of the guests. It is a first class house and kept in first class style.

The Crawford House is the place to stay at when in town. Tourists, business men, ranch men, and all others declare this to be the best Hotel in town.

Silence that Terrible Enemy of Life, a bad cough, with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar, otherwise the cough may soon silence you. Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

We call attention to the advertisement in another column of the Boarding House, where board and lodging can be obtained at very reasonable rates.

Mr C H Pierpont, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of Colorado, will make his head quarters at Bacon's Exchange until further notice.

An excellent opportunity to embark in the poultry business, or to purchase a superior lot of fowls, may be learned by inquiring at this office, or addressing P. U. WEBB, Colorado Springs, Colorado. The location is within the city limits, and provided with the facilities and conveniences necessary to make the business a success. Among the fowls are pure Buff Cochins, Light Brahmas, White Leghorns, Black Spanish, and Spangled Hamburgs, also a select lot of ordinary fowls.

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad is open to Nepesta, 28 miles from Pueblo, and running their splendidly equipped passenger trains to the Missouri River, *via* the Great Arkansas Valley Route. Long's Stage Line runs in connection with this road from Pueblo, to which place the road will be completed March 1st. For further information,

Address T. J. ANDERSON,
Gen Pass Agent, Topeka, Kansas.

WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, LOST, FOUND, CAUTION.

WANTED—A Nurse Girl. Apply at the CRAWFORD HOUSE. feb26 tf

WANTED—A boy from 14 to 16 years of age, to milk a cow, look after horses, and to work round a house. Apply to J. D. STEPHENSON, GAZETTE Office.

FOR SALE OR RENT—Block 220, containing 6½ acres, and situated northeast of the College Grounds. Is well adapted for gardening purposes, or may be cut up into building lots. For further particulars, apply to S. GREENWAY, or address, GEORGE P. CONDICT, Colorado Springs. feb26 tf

NOTICE is hereby given that Patty Coby left my bed and board on the 31st of January, 1876, without any just cause or provocation, and I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by her. [illegible] COBY, Colorado City, Colorado. eb26 3w

FOR SALE CHEAP—A Decker [illegible] Press. Inquire at WEED & Co's Feed Store. eb12 2.

FOR RENT—Two front rooms in Union Block. Apply to C. L. WHITE, El Paso County Bank.

TAX SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that I shall, on the 20th day of March, publish the Delinquent Tax List of El Paso County for the year 1875. Tax payers will save considerable expense by payment before that time.

B. F. CROWELL,
mch2-3 Treasurer El Paso County.

NOTICE.

U. S. Land Office, Pueblo, Colorado, February 26, 1876.

COMPLAINT having been entered at this office by William E Day and others against Jeremiah C Newman for abandoning his homestead entry, No 228, dated Nov 27, 1872, upon the north ½ of the southwest ¼, southeast ¼ of northwest ¼, and southwest ¼ of northeast ¼, section 18, township 11 south, range 61 west, in El Paso County, Colorado, with a view to the cancellation of said entry: the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 4th day of April, 1876, at 10 o'clock, a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

KLYES DANFORTH,
mch 4 Register.

NOTICE.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Board of Commissioners of El Paso County until April 3, 1876, at 3 o'clock, p. m., for constructing a bridge near the town of Fountain, in said county. Plans and specifications of said bridge can be seen at the County Clerk's office. The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Bids should be addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Proposals for Building Bridge."

By order of Board of Commissioners.

IRVING HOWBERT, County Clerk.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE,

IN BANKRUPTCY.

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF COLORADO, ss.

At Colorado Springs, El Paso County, the 17th day of December, A. D. 1875.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Thomas T. Sburtliff and William A. Webster, co-partners under name and style of Sburtliff & Webster, of Manitou, in the county of El Paso, and Territory of Colorado, within said district, who have been adjudicated bankrupts upon the petition of said William A. Webster, by the District Court of said district.

B. F. CROWELL.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

For week ending Monday, Feb. 28th, 1876, at COLORADO SPRINGS, COL.

Date	Mean, daily, Barometer Inches	Mean, daily, Thermometer Degrees	Mean, daily, Humidity per cent	Mean direction of wind during day	Highest velocity wind, miles per hour	Highest Ther. during day Degrees	Lowest Ther. during day Degrees	Rain-fall during day, Inches	State of weather at 2 p m
Feb									
23	30 11	42	17	N	8	62	21	00	Fair
24	29 86	47	21	N	8	64	31	00	Cloudy
25	29 65	49	13	N E	8	64	34	00	Fair
26	29 46	41	26	N E	16	56	33	00	Fair
27	29 79	27	50	S E	28	44	17	00	Clear
28	29 82	32	49	S F	13	50	20	00	Clear
29	29 68	35	42	N W	45	50	1	00	Fair

NOTE—Bar corrected for temperature and elevation.

GEO FELLER,
Obs. Sergt. Sig. Ser. U. S. A.

Tailoring, Cutting, Cleaning and Repairing.

C. STEARNS,

Huerfano Street, near Cascade Avenue,

COLORADO SPRINGS.

WORK AND PRICES GUARANTEED

jan1tf

The undersigned Trustees of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway Company hereby publish notice that a meeting of the stockholders of said railway will be held at the office of the company on Pikes Peak street, in Colorado Springs, Colorado, on Wednesday, the 29th day of March, 1876 at 1 p. m., for the purpose of increasing the amount of capital stock of said company to seven millions of dollars, pursuant to the laws authorizing such increase, and to attend to such other business as may come before the meeting. Dated Colorado Springs Col Feb 9 1876.

WM J PALMER,
CHAS B LAMBORN, Trustees
A C HUNT

EDGAR T. ENSIGN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW Colorado Springs. Office at Library Rooms Huerfano street. Collecting a specialty.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

WHEREAS, Eugene W. Roberts, of El Paso County Colorado by his deed of trust, dated the 23d day of October, A. D. 1874, and recorded in the office of the Recorder of said county, in book [illegible], page 427, did convey unto Benjamin F. Crowell, as trustee, the following described real estate, situated in the town of Colorado Springs, El Paso County, Colorado Territory, to wit: Lots number three (3) and four (4), in block number two hundred and seventy six (276), in the town of Colorado Springs, county and Territory aforesaid, with all buildings and appurtenances thereon situated, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note therein described, of even date with said trust deed, for the principal sum of five hundred dollars, due and payable one year after date with interest from date, at two per cent per month payable semi annually, and whereas the interest on said note or principal has not been paid in accordance with the tenor thereof.

Now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said note, and for the purpose of paying the same and interest with costs of sale according to its tenor, the undersigned will, by virtue of the authority vested in him by said deed of trust, sell at public auction, on Saturday, March the 18th, 1876, at the hour of eleven o'clock, a. m., at the front door of the court house, viz: the front door of the county clerk's office, in Colorado Springs, county and Territory aforesaid, to the highest bidder, for cash, the above described premises and all the right, title, benefit and equity of redemption of the said Eugene W. Roberts, his heirs and assigns, and will apply the proceeds, or as much as may be necessary as in the said deed of trust described.

feb12 4 B. F. CROWELL, Trustee.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

WHEREAS, F. E. Roberts, of the county of El Paso and Territory of Colorado, by his deed of trust dated the eleventh (11th) day of February, A. D. 1875, and recorded in the office of the Recorder of said county, in book P, page No. 133, did convey unto Charles Stockbridge, as Trustee, the following described real estate, situate in the town of Colorado Springs, county of El Paso, and Territory of Colorado, to wit: the west one hundred (100) feet of lot numbered one (1) in block numbered one hundred and forty four (144) as designated upon the recorded plat of the town of Colorado Springs, together with all and singular the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note therein described, of even date of said trust deed, for the principal sum of two hundred dollars ($200) due and payable six months after the date thereof to David Stephenson, with interest thereon at two (2) per cent per month and whereas the principal of and interest on said note has not been paid in accordance with the tenor thereof.

Now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said note and for the purpose of paying the same and interest, with cost of sale, according to its tenor, the undersigned will, by virtue of the authority vested in him by said deed of trust, sell at public auction on Saturday, March 18, A. D. 1876, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., at the front door of the court house, viz the front door of the County Clerk's office, in Colorado Springs, county and Territory aforesaid, to the highest bidder, for cash, the above-described premises, and all the right, title, benefit and equity of redemption of the said F. E. Roberts, his heirs and assigns, and will apply the proceeds or so much as may be necessary to the payment of such note and interest, as in the said deed of trust described.

CHAS STOCKBRIDGE, Trustee.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

WHEREAS, Lizzie S. Kuhn executed her certain promissory note on the 23d day of February, 1875, for the sum of seven hundred dollars, payable one year after date to John Laird or order, with interest at two per cent. per month from date until paid, interest payable quarterly, which said note is secured by a certain deed of trust executed by said Kuhn to D. Russ Wood, Trustee, and dated February 23, 1875, and recorded in the Recorder's office of El Paso County, Colorado Territory, in book [illegible], on page 274, of the records of said county, by which trust deed it is among other things provided that, in case of default in the payment of said note or the interest thereon, according to the tenor and effect of said note, it may and shall be lawful for said Wood to take possession of the premises in said trust deed described and to sell and dispose of the same or the payment of said note and interest due thereon to the time of sale, together with all right, title, interest, and equity of redemption of said Kuhn, her heirs and assigns therein, and whereas, default has been made in the payment of the interest due on said note according to the terms thereof, and whereas, the legal holder of said note has requested me to advertise and sell the premises in said trust deed described and as therein provided for the payment of said note and interest due thereon to the time of sale;

Now, therefore, I, D. Russ Wood, Trustee, by virtue of the terms and conditions of said trust deed, and by virtue of the power therein vested in me, do hereby give public notice that I shall, on the 21st day of March, 1876, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the front door of the County Clerk's office in the county of El Paso, and Territory of Colorado, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, all the premises in said deed of trust described, to-wit: the northwest quarter (¼) of section No. one (1), township fourteen (14) south, range sixty-seven (67) west, also the following described premises: beginning on the south line of lot seventeen (17), block ninety one (91), town of Colorado Springs, forty seven and one-half feet west of the southeast corner of said lot, and running thence north fifty feet, thence west twenty two and one-half feet, thence south fifty feet, thence east to the point of beginning; all in the county of El Paso, and Territory of Colorado, together with all the appurtenances thereon or in any wise appertaining, and all the right, title, interest, and equity of redemption of said Lizzie S. Kuhn, her heirs or assigns, therein, subject nevertheless to two trust deeds, one of $1,000 and one for $200, upon said last described premises. D. RUSS WOOD,
Wilkes & Sweet, Trustee.
Attorneys.
Colorado Springs, Feb. 15, 1876. feb15-5

ROUND ABOUT THE TERRITORY.

A considerable amount of sickness is now prevalent at Golden.

February has been generally breezy all around the Territory.

Mine-jumping seems to be the principal winter amusement in Park County.

There was one divorce to every four and a half marriages in Denver the past year.

A terribly fatal disease is decimating the herds of cattle round about Evans and Greeley.

The Rev. T. W. Tomkins, of Pueblo, was ordained on the 24th ultimo by Bishop Spaulding.

S. S. Willard has been appointed Commissioner of Deeds for Colorado, resident in Chicago.

The building at Del Norte intended for the Bank of San Juan is rapidly nearing completion.

The *Standard* says an assayer in Fort Collins has packed his kit and started for the Black Hills.

Owing to increased activity among the mines of Boulder and Gilpin Counties the ore supply is improving.

St. John's M. E. church at Denver, which has been closed for repairs, has been re-opened for services.

According to the *Silver World* Adams & Posey are preparing to open a hardware store at Lake City.

The Golden Smelting Works have repaired their large roaster, and it is now again in successful operation.

There is a "Pelican" Mine in Hinsdale County, and an "Equator" and "Colorado Central" in Boulder County.

Six teams left Boulder for the Black Hills lately. The *News* says there were two or three passengers to each team.

Mr. Bayard, of Trinidad, was murdered recently on his sheep ranch, southeast of that town, by a Mexican sheep herder.

In one day recently the city treasurer of Del Norte [illegible] for taxes and licenses amounting to $718.73.

The *E[illegible]* does not commend the late Legislature for failing to make appropriations for the Fort Collins Agricultural College.

W. H. Bush, of Central, has recently received an alligator, from Florida, about a foot long. It can open its mouth from ear to ear.

The appointment of Leon Eggers as Territorial assayer for Hinsdale County, says the *Silver World*, gives general satisfaction.

Having no church bell in Rosita, the Godly are called to "meetin'" by the toot of the steam whistle at the Reduction Works.—*Index*.

The South Pueblo Steam Flouring Mill Company offer to supply farmers with the best kinds of seed wheat at the lowest possible rates.

The *Independent* says: As an evidence of progress down this way, Walsenburg was the scene last Tuesday evening of an attempt at burglaries.

The Rosita *Index* tells us that the Pocahontas Mine keeps constantly employed about 100 men, and is turning out from three to eight tons of ore per day.

Farmers living ten miles up the Platte report grasshoppers hatching out by the million. They will stand a good chance of starving to death before vegetation starts.

Work on the tunnel of the Gorham Silver Mining Company, near Animas Forks, has been temporarily suspended. It is now in seventy feet.—[illegible]

The farmers along the Platte, Thompson, and Poudre are making preparations to plow the ground for this year's planting. It is so much like Spring that they cannot be persuaded it is Winter.

The *Tribune* says: Mayor Barker rises to explain that he is not going to build smelting works in the San Juan Country. He is going down there, however, to see what the prospect is.

Silverton had eight mails during December, and none to speak of during January. The mail contract calls for three a week, and the people have taken measures to lay the matter before Gov. Routt.

The Evans *Journal* says: A prairie fire has destroyed all the range about Cap Rock, which is a great rendezvous for buffalo hunters, and has been the means of driving the buffalo toward the K. P.

The Alma *News* mentions the burning, recently, of a barn, several tons of provender and provisions, and two valuable horses, the property of a smelting company at Hall Valley, the loss being about $4,000.

The death of R. J. Simpson, by accident, in the Wilson Coal Mine, is chronicled by the Boulder *News*. His skull was crushed by a bucket filled with dirt, which became detached from the hoisting rope.

Colonel C. W. Fisher has been appointed assistant superintendent of the Colorado Central Railroad, with his office in Denver. On and after March 1 trains on this road will arrive at and depart from the Kansas Pacific depot.

The students of Jarvis Hall have organized a musical society. The meetings are held on Saturday evenings, and have become so attractive to the members that no disposition is manifested to go elsewhere for amusement.

The United Presbyterians of Evans are making preparations for building a church immediately. Teams are already busy hauling the timber from the mountains, and they expect in a short time to have a neat church in which to worship.

Roasting started last week at the new chlorination works in West Denver. The capacity claimed is ten tons per day. A contract with the Pocahontas Mine, at Rosita, calls for twenty five tons of ore per week, during the next six months.—*Tribune*.

The Evans *Journal* reports that the several bands of Indians which have infested the settlements on the Platte, above Julesburg, for some months past, have suddenly cleared out for the north, and it is suspected that they have had marching orders from Red Cloud or Spotted Tail.

Many of the Rosita mines, which a month or so ago were creating quite a stir, have been forced to shut down, the ore not being rich enough to pay the heavy expense of shipments to reduction works and cost of mining. Concentration works will make them profitable property. The Cañon City *Times* is responsible for this.

A correspondent of the San Juan *Prospector* writing from Silverton, says: Everybody is well; there has not been a case of sickness of any kind in the park this Winter. We are looking anxiously for Spring, and our absent comrades and friends. The bray of the festive "jack" will be welcomed by us all, for with it come brisk times and plenty of business.

Latest advices from Middle Park say it is one of the mildest Winters ever known in that section. Away from the settlement about Hot Sulphur Springs, game of all kinds is abundant. A small band of Ute Indians have killed nearly a thousand deer this Winter, and will soon be around trading off the cured skins for ammunition, plug hats, whisky and top boots.—*Tribune*.

Says the Saguache *Chronicle*: "It is reported that the stamp mill just completed at Sangre de Christo City is now at work, and that the first run made produced $800 to the ton of ore. There is great excitement over the good news, and a new stampede has begun. It wouldn't be strange, after all, if Saguache County should prove to have the richest mines in the entire San Juan Country."

The Cameron Smelting Company, with a capital stock of $100,000, has filed articles of incorporation. Its principal office will be located at or near the fork of the Gunnison, in San Juan County. The trustees are J. B. Fowler, [illegible] Benedict, J. M. Freeman, George L. Wright, and R. A. Cameron, of Greeley; J. M. [illegible], of Wisconsin, and H. H. Hyatt, of Indiana. In addition to smelting, the company is authorized to deal in town-sites and lots.—*Tribune*.

HERE AND THERE.

Ten millions of bullion is to be exhibited at the Centennial in one lump.

Each branch of the Ohio Legislature has chosen a colored man as assistant clerk.

The Legislative Council, Montana, has made a grant of $3,500,000 to the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Great disappointment is felt in Kansas over the failure of the Legislature to make a centennial appropriation.

England only wants room for the experiment to run railway trains seventy miles an hour.—*Danbury News*.

The greatest audiences that Mr. Moody has ever addressed gather to hear him in the Hippodrome at New York.

A great excitement has been created in Socorro County, N. M., by the discovery of an immense deposit of copper ore.

Rev. J. S. Ayer, who recently died in Bangor, bequeathed to the Methodist Episcopal society $25,000, and to the Preachers' Aid Society $56,000.

A woman was elected State Librarian in Kentucky, and when it was found that she couldn't legally hold the office, a special act was passed to make it legal.

A project is now on foot for the erection of a monument on the Centennial Grounds, during the coming Summer, to William White, the first American bishop.

The English Missionary Society will try to convert the Nestorians in the Persian province of Urmiah to the Episcopal Church. They amount to 30,000 souls.

It is stated that Spain has agreed to pay indemnity to the family of Rey Gordean, executed in Cuba, and court-martial the officer who ordered the execution.

A late important shipment of American ribbons to England indicates a rapid growth of silk manufacture in this country, and creates quite a flutter over there.

At least thirty-seven different nationalities will be represented at the Centennial. This is a larger number than has ever participated in an international exhibition.

A bill has been introduced in the New York Assembly proposing to confer the right to vote for Presidential Electors on all women with $250 worth of real estate.

The London *Standard* says that four French officers at Amiens have been cashiered for attending the funeral service celebrated there on the anniversary of the Emperor's death.

It is understood that Sir A. T. Galt, one of the ablest statesmen in Canada, purposes visiting the West Indies with the view of promoting trade between them and the Dominion.

A recent copy of the New York *Tribune* gave the names, ages, and birth places of 109 persons residing in that State who are more than 100 years old. The oldest is Sarah Hicks, of Brooklyn, who is 112.

It is confidently predicted by some that soon the great bulk of travel to Australia, Japan, and China, from Great Britain and the European continent, will pass over our American railroads from New York to San Francisco.

Under a new ruling of the Buffalo School Board no married women are hereafter to be employed as teachers. This rule will work great hardship to men whose wives are unable to support them except by teaching.—*Milwaukee Sentinel*.

The King of Italy's signature has been forged to a bill for two hundred thousand francs. Several arrests were made, but the guilty one is confessedly the Marquis Mantiza, of Milan, who added that other forged bills for quite an amount are in circulation.

Professor Denton said at St. Paul, Minn., that the mound builders were Mexicans, who came North for Superior copper, and that the American Indians are descendants of Asiatics, who came over when America and Asia were connected by land.

Dean Howson, at the instance of certain American divines, has signified his willingness to receive trans-Atlantic assistance in the restoration of Chester Cathedral, a work which of late years has engrossed so much attention in ecclesiastical circles both here and in England.

In the Jardin d'Acclimation, Bois de Boulogne, Paris, are some hundreds of kangaroos, recently arrived from Australia. The kangaroo has been introduced into several large estates in France, and is now hunted there like other game. The flesh is sold in the market, and is considered a great dainty.

A large Newfoundland dog, belonging to the keeper of the lighthouse at Bear Island, Me., is of great value to the steamer Lewiston, in foggy weather, when the light cannot be seen. He barks from the time he first hears the paddle-wheels until the engineer salutes him with the whistle, when he walks off with great satisfaction.

The French government are about doing what ought to have been done half a century ago, when steamers began to supersede sailing vessels: they are improving and enlarging the harbors of Calais and Boulogne so that the largest vessels can get up to the quay, as at Dover and Folkestone, on the English coast. At present the two French harbors are accessible only at certain conditions of the tide, and by a comparatively small class of vessels.

A number of years ago a young Iowa farmer dislocated his limb, which was not properly reduced, and left his leg two inches short, which was lengthened out with cork sole and heel. A few days ago a wagon ran against him, the wheel hub striking him on the defective hip and knocking him over. When he arose his leg was two inches too long, and he was obliged to remove his cork extension, the wheel having reduced the dislocation. He walked home immediately.

At the national sheep farm at Rambouillet, France, there has been established a school of shepherds, where young men over fifteen years of age are instructed in the science of sheep husbandry. The course is for two years, at the end of which, if the student passes the examination, he receives a certificate of capacity. There are also prizes of $75 and $50 given to the most capable students. After graduation a student can become a shepherd on his own account if he possesses the means.

It is officially announced that eight Carlist battalions have refused to fire upon the royalists, and after a conflict between officers and men, the forces was disbanded and surrendered in parties, at Tolosa, on the 25th. The Carlists are soliciting amnesty by thousands. A dispatch from the royalist general, Martinez Campos, announces that nine battalions have surrendered at Pampeluna. It is generally believed that a complete break-up of the remaining Carlist forces is imminent, and the war is regarded as virtually ended.

A female member of a family in Maine, more than a year ago, while "stirring up" a straw bed lost a ring from her finger. Strict search was made, but the ring could not be found. The straw was emptied in the Spring in the stable, and used as bedding for horses, and thrown upon the manure heap; the manure was hauled about three miles and used upon a potato lot. The crop of potatoes was dug and cellared, and one day recently as the man was cutting some of them to feed his horses, his knife struck upon some hard substance, which, on investigation, proved to be the identical ring lost in the straw bed more than a year previously.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* gives an account of a terrible wind storm which recently happened at Tejon Pass. When the tempest began there were about 100,000 sheep scattered among the various camps, and after it had continued about two hours, the herders were utterly powerless to restrain the flocks, and one-third of the number are thought to have perished. It seemed a storm of gravel, sand, and stones, the latter driven with force enough to beat the animals to death. Men on horseback left the animals and came into camp with their faces bruised, so as to nearly close their eyes. Thousands of sheep were driven into narrow gulches, and finally covered with sand—literally buried alive. On the San Emidio, cattle driven into the beds of the streams were in some places buried completely out of sight. The grass, which had grown to good feed, was taken out by the roots and piled up in waves along the plains.

PERSONALITIES.

Catacazy, ex-Russian Ambassador, is coming to the Centennial.

Joaquin Miller has commenced a novel in *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly*.

Judge Gildersleeve, captain of the American team, is going to lecture on the rifle.

John Ruskin has been elected to a State professorship of fine arts at Oxford University.

Louis J. Jennings, of the New York *Times*, is not about to return to England, as reported.

Mrs. Charles Mackay, wife of the English song-writer, died last month, near Dorking, England.

Col. Fred Grant recently presented a message of his father's to the House of Representatives. He did it gracefully.

Mr. Edward Jenkins, the author of "Ginx's Baby," is severely criticised for his last work, "The Devil's Chain."

John Lathrop Motley has been elected foreign associate of the Academy of Moral and Political Science at Paris.

Rev. Charles P. McIlvaine, son of the late Bishop of Ohio, died of pneumonia at Towanda, recently, aged 37 years.

Among the victims by the explosion of the steamship "Strathclyde" was Mrs Green, daughter of Dion Boucicault.

Reverdy Johnson was born at Annapolis. The Governor's mansion, where he died, stands on the site of the house where he was born.

John MacGregor, the "Rob Roy of the Jordan," has dispensed to the poor the sum of $40,000, the proceeds of lectures on his adventures.

Theodore Thomas has purchased and is going to turn the former mansion of Edwin Forrest, at Philadelphia, into a Summer concert garden.

William Cullen Bryant has declined an invitation to write an essay for the Boston Free Trade Club. Longfellow declines to write Centennial hymns.

Miss Florence Marryat has turned from writing novels to reciting them and starring England with "readings in costume," supported by Mr. Grossmith.

The marriage of Mr. James Gordon Bennett, to Miss Ida May, of Boston, will, it is announced, take place on Tuesday, the 18th of April, in Grace church, Boston.

Mrs. Hester A. Benedict, the poetess, has changed her abode from Washington Territory to San Francisco, where she is very happily situated in a beautiful home.

The Prince of Wales has received from the Maharajah of Cashmere, a sword which is very evidently more for ornament than use. It is worth $50,000, and is rich with gems.

The widow of the noted and eccentric Peter Cartwright, the Methodist Episcopal preacher, died very suddenly in a religious meeting in Pleasant Plains, Ills., a few days ago.

Charles Bildt, chamberlain and attache of the Royal Swedish Legation in Washington, has been appointed assistant resident Commissioner of the Swedish Commission.

Pierre M. Irving, known to the public chiefly as the biographer, and in some sense the literary executor of his uncle, Washington Irving, has just died, in the 74th year of his age.

Valentine, the sculptor, has finished the recumbent statue of Robert E. Lee, to be placed over the grave of the Southern chieftain at Lexington, Va. The whole cost of the memorial is $25,000.

Washington Seligman, a young New Yorker, now in Paris, is said to bear such a striking resemblance to the Prince Imperial that he is often taken for him and saluted with shouts of "Voila le Prince!"

Professor Richard A. Proctor, the astronomer, who a short time ago was intending to return to England in April, has decided to remain in this country until after the opening of the Centennial Exhibition in May.

The British Legation at Washington will be fitted up in the Spring for the reception of the Marquis and Marchioness of Lorne, who are coming to visit the Centennial, and will be the guests of Sir Edward and Lady Thornton.

Ben Perley Poore sends the following from Washington to the Boston *Journal*: "General Sheridan is growing rather stout, and looks more like the president of a country savings bank than the *beau sabreur* who rode so gallantly down the Valley of Virginia."

Charles Fairbanks, esq., of London, England, has given to Drury College, Springfield, Missouri, $15,000 to finish the new hall for female students, now in process of building. He is one of those St. Johnsbury, Vermont, Fairbankses who do everything on such a large scale.

Mr. Spurgeon, being a sensible parent, let his twin sons freely choose their callings. One became a clerk and the other an engineer's apprentice; but, after all, these chips of the old block are now engaged in ministerial work. It is said that Charles Spurgeon, jr., "gives promise of becoming a powerful preacher."

Among those who were conspicuous at the funeral of the late John Forster were Lord Lytton, Thos. Carlyle, James Anthony Froude, Henry Dickens, and many eminent literary men. It is said that Mr. Forster bequeathed nearly all his property to Lord Lytton, whose father and Mr. Forster were life-long friends.

Sir Joshua Mason, the wealthy pen manufacturer of Birmingham, England, has built in that city a scientific college, at a cost of $500,000, and has endowed it with a gift of $150,000. Besides this he has sold his business, and intends to give the proceeds, about $500,000, to the college. He has already built in Birmingham an orphanage and alms-houses, which cost $1,250,000.

The Grand Duchess Marie Nicolaievna, eldest sister of the Emperor Alexander II., died in St. Petersburg lately. She was born on the 18th of August, 1819, and was married on the 14th of July, 1839, to Maximilian, Duke of Leuchtenberg and Prince of Eichstaedt. On the 1st of November, 1852, she became a widow, and on the 18th of November, 1856, she was married to Count Gregory Stroganow. The deceased Grand Duchess was the "proprietor" of a regiment of dragoons.

Augusta J. Evans, the author of "Beulah," "Macaria," "St. Elmo," "Vashti," and "Infelicia," is about 40 years of age and the wife of a rich man who lives at Mobile, Ala. She is said by those who know her to be one of the best educated women in America. An admiring correspondent says: "It is just as natural for her to write of classic shades and quote foreign languages as it is for her to write at all. Within eight years her publisher has paid her $100,000 as her share of the profits arising from the sale of her books."

Gen. [illegible] Pelouze, the Assistant Adjutant-General of the United States army, who is stationed at Washington, has recently suffered a series of sad domestic losses. About three months ago a brother of the General died in Washington. On the second of February his mother died in Philadelphia, while his father is suffering from an ailment of the throat, from which he cannot recover. To these afflictions has been added the death of his brother-in-law, ex-Representative [illegible] Fuller, which took place a few days ago, at Upperville, Va.

The readers of Mr. William Black's novel, "A Princess of Thule," may learn with interest that Sheila, the charming heroine of the story, is about to marry a young German, who, like many of his countrymen, distinguished himself in the wars. The necessities of fiction compelled Mr. Black to marry Sheila to a London artist; but, fortunately for the German, the artist had no existence out of Mr. Black's pages. The real name of Sheila is Julia, of which Sheila is the Gaelic equivalent. She is the daughter of an hotel-keeper on the island which Mr. Black has made so well known to his readers. All who have seen her—and since Mr. Black made her the "Princess of Thule" the pilgrims to her father's house have been many—describe her as the beautiful, artless girl she is in the novel. She has been in no way spoiled by the flattering attention of which she has recently been made the object. It is likely that among her principal gifts will be some from a number of ladies and gentlemen in London, to whom the Sheila of real life is as much a heroine as the Sheila of fiction.

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